

# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

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SATURDAY, JANUARY 7, 1882.

WITH TWO SUPPLEMENTS SIXPENCE.  
By Post, 6½d.





## BIRTHS.

On the 4th ult., at St. Ann's Bay, Jamaica, Mrs. William A. Conran, of a son.  
On the 31st ult., at Wilderton, Bournemouth, Mrs. Richard Ovey, of a son.  
On the 31st ult., at Freshwater, Isle of Wight, the wife of Sergeant-Major W. W. Tomlinson, A.M.D., of a daughter.

## MARRIAGES.

At Rathbarnan church, by the Very Rev. the Dean of Achonry, assisted by the Rev. P. Heany, Sir Charles Larem, Bart., to Jeanie, eldest daughter of the late Alexander Perceval, of Temple House, in the county of Sligo, Ireland.  
On the 29th ult., at Tullylish, by the Rev. J. Morrison, M.A., George Smyth, Bengal Civil Service, to Helen, second daughter of T. Ferguson, Esq., J.P., Edenderry House, Banbridge, in the county of Down.

## DEATHS.

On the 37th ult., at Albion House, The Downs, Bowdon, Susan Jane, the beloved wife of Duncan Matheson, Manchester.  
On the 30th ult., at Crofton, in the 81st year of her age, Anne Gilbert, relict of the late Rev. David Perkins, D.D., Vicar of Dawlish, and eldest and last surviving child of the late Sir Walter Roberts, Bart., of Roberts Cove, in the county of Cork, and Courtlands, Devon.

The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

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Train from Victoria at 10.45 a.m., calling at Clapham Junction and Croydon.  
Day Return Tickets, 10s.

A Pullman Drawing-room Car is run in the 10.45 a.m. Train from Victoria to Brighton, returning from Brighton by the 3.30 p.m. Train. Special Cheap Fare from Victoria, including Pullman Car, 15s., available by these Trains only.  
Special Cheap Return Tickets by Pullman Limited Express every Sunday, from Victoria, 12.30 p.m., returning from Brighton by any Train the same day, including the Pullman Limited Express, at 2.0 p.m. Fare there and back, 15s.

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(By order) J. P. KNIGHT, General Manager.

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**DELIVERY OF PASSENGERS' LUGGAGE IN LONDON.**  
On and after MONDAY, JAN. 2, 1882, Passengers travelling by this Railway to London, can, if they so desire, book their Luggage at the starting Station for Delivery in London, within the carriage delivery limits of this company, which are defined on maps exhibited at the stations.

Luggage for delivery must be distinctly addressed to its destination, and the Passenger should see that the Luggage Porter affixes to it a red label with the letter D, which signifies "For Delivery," printed on it in black ink.  
No charge will be made for the conveyance of the Luggage by Railway if it be within the weight allowed to be carried free, viz.:—120 lbs. First Class, 100 lbs. Second Class, and 80 lbs. Third Class or Paraffin Luggage.

The charges for delivery will be as under:—  
Packages not exceeding 14 lbs. . . . . 4d. each.  
Ditto from 14 lbs. to 28 lbs. . . . . 6d. "  
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WILLIAM BIRT, General Manager.  
Liverpool-street Station, London, December, 1881.

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divine dignity."—The Times) and "THE ASCENSION," "CHRIST LEAVING THE TETRARCH," "CHRIST ENTERING JERUSALEM," with all his other Great Pictures.—DORÉ GALLERY, 36, New Bond-street. Daily, 10 to 6. 1s.

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**GREAT AND GLORIOUS TRIUMPH OF THE**

## MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS'

**HOLIDAY ENTERTAINMENT.**  
Pronounced by the whole of the leading metropolitan journals  
"THE BEST EVER PRODUCED by this company."  
See the Times, Dec. 27. Daily News, Dec. 27.  
Telegraph, Dec. 27. Chronicle, Dec. 27.  
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The same magnificent programme will be repeated  
MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at  
THREE; and EVERY NIGHT at EIGHT.

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Doors open for the Day Performances at 2.30.  
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Children under Twelve half price to Area and Stalls.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON, JAN. 10, AT THREE.  
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## THE MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS

will give a  
SPECIAL DAY PERFORMANCE  
of their most successful Holiday Performance.  
Doors open at 2.30.

**LYCEUM THEATRE.—Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr.**  
Henry Irving. Every Evening, at Half-past Eight, James Albery's Comedy, TWO ROSES—Mr. Digby Grant, Mr. Irving; Our Mr. Jenkins, Mr. David James; Mr. Howe, Mr. Terriss. Mr. George Alexander; Miss Winifred Emery, Miss Helen Mathews, Mrs. Pauncefort, Miss Ewell. At Half-past Seven, THE CAPTAIN OF THE WATCH—Messrs. Terriss, Andrews, Carter; Miss Louisa Payne, and Miss Helen Mathews. Box-office (Mr. Hurst) open Ten to Five. Seats also booked by letter or telegram.

**SANGERS' GRAND NATIONAL AMPHITHEATRE**  
(late Astley's), Westminster-bridge-road.—THE GREAT CIRCUS COMPANY.—The MENAGERIE and GORGEOUS PANTOMIME, BLUE-BEARD. The Spectacular display of the marriage scene does by far eclipse any production ever previously submitted to the public, the Company and Auxiliaries, numbering 800 People, 50 Magnificent Horses, 50 of the Smallest and Handsomest Ponies to be found in any Establishment, 100 of Lilliputian Army, 100 Circassian Ladies in the Extravagant Oriental Costumes, 50 Savages, 50 Staff-Bearers in attendance on Blue Beard, Selima, and his 250 followers in Gold and Silver Armour, 100 Ladies-in-Waiting upon Fatima, in Costumes composed solely of jewels, producing an effect perfectly bewildering; 12 Camels and Dromedaries, and the pure White Horses of the Sun. The Marriage Procession of Bluebeard, in which will appear 20 Elephants, Zebras, Blue Beards, and his 250 followers in Gold and Silver Armour, seated in magnificent array upon the back of the monster elephant Ajax. There is nothing like it under the sun. Two Performances daily, at Two and Seven o'clock.  
Proprietors and Managers, J. and G. SANGER.

**SANGERS' GRAND NATIONAL AMPHITHEATRE.**  
IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.—As a preventive to fire, which of late has been so lamentably prevalent in theatres, &c., the Proprietors have entirely dispensed with the use of gas in their large theatre, which is entirely illuminated, interiorly and exteriorly, with the ELECTRIC LIGHT (Brush system), the aid of which considerably improves the brilliancy of the magnificent Pantomime and Circus performance. No danger of fire or explosion.

**MR. and MRS. GERMAN REED'S ENTERTAINMENT.**  
Managers, Messrs. Alfred Reed and Corney Grain.—ST. GEORGE'S HALL, Langham-place, AGES AGO, by W. S. Gilbert and Frederic Clay; MASTER TOMMY'S THEATRICALS. A new Musical Sketch by Mr. Corney Grain. Concluding with OUR DOLLS' HOUSE, by W. Yanley. Music by Cotesford Dick. Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday at Eight. During Christmas Holidays, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at Three. Admission, 1s., 2s.; Stalls, 3s. and 5s.

**INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.**  
THE SIXTEENTH WINTER EXHIBITION is NOW OPEN, from Ten till Six. Admission, 1s.; Catalogue, 6d.  
Gallery, 63, Pall-mall, S.W. H. F. PHILLIPS, Secretary.

## THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, JANUARY 7, 1882.

1882 opens under very different and more agreeable conditions than did 1881. This time last year we were beginning to feel the first rigours of a most severe and disagreeable winter season. It was ushered in by stifling fogs, and reached its climax in the unprecedented snow-storm of Jan. 18, that inflicted much suffering on the young and aged, vastly swelled the bills of mortality, and to a great extent disorganised many of the staple industries of the country. For the present season, as everyone knows, fogs have been rare, frost an occasional visitant, snow an almost unknown quantity, and sunshine a frequent and welcome blessing. Though these are the early days of the New Year, we can gratefully rejoice in the auspicious prospect, even if experience discourages a sanguine forecast of the unknown and uncertain. We are, at least, making a fairer start at this fresh epoch of our national life than we were a twelvemonth ago, and even if in the actual result we should be doomed to disappointment, buoyant cheerfulness is in itself a distinct advantage. By steady strides, rather than by "leaps and bounds," trade and commerce are extending. Although old markets for the vast products of England may here and there be closed, others are being opened by mercantile enterprise; so that even the probable failure to renew the Treaty of Commerce with France—owing to the political necessities of M. Gambetta, who is just now bent on conciliating the Protectionists of the Senate, and cannot carry the two Chambers with him in his free-trade aspirations—will not, it is expected, seriously restrict our external trade.

Our solid national prosperity is, happily, little hampered by industrial conflicts. Workmen's strikes have become rarer as employer and employed, not unassisted by recent legislation, have discovered amicable methods of settling their differences. Better education, practised skill, mechanical inventions, unflagging enterprise, and an unmatched mercantile marine, supply our merchants and manufacturers with resources and facilities that defy competition, and enable us to hold our own against the rivalry of protected interests all the world over. The evidence of this material improvement is to be seen in the Board of Trade statistics, which reveal the vast extent of our commerce, and in the revenue returns, that are not less gratifying to the nation in general than to the Chancellor of the Exchequer in particular. For the three quarters of the financial year the revenue has shown a progressive increase. There is thus far an apparent surplus of more than two and three quarter millions sterling, which compares most favourably with the same period last year; and although, owing to various contingencies, the fourth quarter may somewhat dim the present brilliant prospect, Mr. Gladstone will, no doubt, next April have a handsome surplus to give away for the relief of taxation or the reduction of debt. If there were in existence any weather prophet who could unerringly promise an auspicious season next summer and autumn, we might anticipate a marked revival of British agriculture, the welfare of which is so closely interwoven with that of the nation at large, for while our foreign commerce is greatly expanding, the home trade somewhat languishes. Up to the present time our farmers are cheerful, if not sanguine. May the seasons in due time second their persevering energy, and bright skies at length fulfil their long-deferred hopes of an abundant harvest!

The Cabinet Councils that precede the meeting of Parliament have begun in earnest, and under somewhat depressing circumstances. These Ministerial consultations have been preceded by a great Liberal demonstration at Birmingham, at which Mr. Bright and Mr. Chamberlain, who, of course, met with an enthusiastic reception from their constituents, vindicated the policy of the Government, particularly in relation to Ireland; and the somewhat weary party controversies, which the Christmas season suspended, have been resumed with redoubled vigour, and are not likely to abate before the Session opens. The "great difficulty" of every Cabinet still confronts Mr. Gladstone and his colleagues. Even the urgent question of a reform of the procedure of the House of Commons is more or less mixed up with the Irish problem, and it would be as safe to predict the weather of next summer as to cast the horoscope of the ensuing Session. For some weeks, probably, obstruction, not altogether limited to Irish Irreconcilables, will be practised, and the walls of St. Stephen's will echo their clamour for the release of the "suspects" in Kilmainham Prison and elsewhere. The Land Act will be doubly on its defence; for, while Mr. O'Donnell and his confederates will complain that it falls short of justice to the tenant farmers, the Opposition will be the mouthpiece of the Irish land-owners who at a great meeting held in Dublin on Tuesday bitterly bewailed the rigid application of its provisions in a serious reduction of their rents, and hinted at a demand for State compensation.

Meanwhile, the landlords of Ireland are preparing

to enforce evictions on a large scale, and there is scarcely an estate in county Clare on which rent processes or ejectments have not been served for the present Hilary Sessions. Although Mr. Herbert Gladstone, who for nearly a month was travelling through the western counties, declares that the condition of Ireland is represented to be tenfold worse than it is in reality, outrages of a peculiarly atrocious character are unquestionably still perpetrated, the no-rent conspiracy does not appear to abate, and—most important of all—we are told that within the twelve scheduled Irish districts there are more than 900,000 young persons, besides adults, who are without employment. There are, however, visible signs of greater vigour at Dublin Castle in vindicating the law. Many more districts have been proclaimed with a view to the seizure of arms; five resident magistrates, who are to be intrusted with large powers, have been appointed to as many disturbed counties; one of the most desperate leaders of the "moonlight" brigands has been captured with important criminal documents in his possession; and several leaders of the proscribed Ladies' Land League, who have openly resisted the law, have been placed under arrest. Two bright gleams to some extent relieve this sombre picture. One of these is the Treasury minute detailing the conditions on which Government loans will be granted to occupiers of land in Ireland, which, if accepted on a large scale, will enable tenants to tide over present difficulties; and the second, a statement that one fourth of the Irish tenants who need protection have come under the operation of the Land Act—a multitude of cases being settled out of court—and that, in the opinions of competent persons who have studied the subject, the whole land problem will be 'virtually solved within two years. We devoutly hope this sanguine expectation will be realised.

The external relations of England, though in the main satisfactory, are in two directions a source of anxiety. No one can safely contend that Egypt will not soon evolve one of those "burning" questions the settling of which is the test of skilful diplomacy. The assembly of Notables at Cairo, which is little more than the delusive shadow of a Parliament, can do nothing to strengthen the independent attitude of the nerveless Khedive, who seems to be either under the spell of artful intriguers at Constantinople, or subject to the stronger will of the ambitious Arabi Bey—an enthusiast who actually unfolds his ideas in the Times. The exigency must indeed be great that has induced the Governments of France and England to discuss the policy—for as yet no decision has been taken—of dispatching to Tewfik Pasha an identical note, promising their joint and effectual support in the event of his authority being menaced or subverted. It is possible that this threat of a Protectorate by the Western Powers may avert an outbreak, and be an effectual warning to the Sultan and his scheming entourage. But the intervention suggested by M. Gambetta, under certain circumstances, would bring into view international questions of great magnitude and delicacy; not the least important of which is the ultimate issue. France and England have a common object in maintaining the independence of the Khedive; but their respective interests in Egypt at a certain point diverge, if they do not conflict; and action which was commenced in harmony would probably end in discord. If these Powers should disagree—what next? In South Africa, also, though the clouds are less black, they have not dispersed. The Boers of the Transvaal have in their National Assembly shown good sense and prudence by acquiescing in the Convention with England, without any apparent intention of secretly setting at naught its provisions. The hope that complications may be averted elsewhere in this vast region rests on the choice of Sir Henry Bulwer as Governor of Natal, a position for which his great experience in South Africa pre-eminently fits him. His acceptance of this onerous post is a credit alike to himself and to the Colonial Office. Sir Henry has little sympathy with the autocratic Imperialist policy of Sir Bartle Frere, which has cost this country so dear. If his influence and experience should be able to solve the Zulu problem, he will prove to be a meritorious Pro-Consul.

It would be pleasant, if it were possible, to glance without misgiving at the European situation. Like another Atlas, the veteran Prince Bismarck totters under the State responsibilities he has assumed—to which he has now added the guardianship of the Sultan, who clings to his skirts, and the protection of the Pope, who expects from him concessions; and the entire Continent is watching with anxiety the issue of his complicated policy both at home and abroad. Whatever may be the object of his "benevolent neutrality" as regards the Vatican, the German Chancellor must be disconcerted by the firm announcement of King Humbert at his New-Year's reception that the Rome Government would not admit even of the discussion of certain questions that involve the internal policy of Italy—referring, no doubt, to the partial restoration of the temporal power of the Pope. Looking nearer home, the French Prime Minister, even before he has secured an indispensable majority in the Senate, is beginning to lose his prestige, which has been damaged by the sending back of M. Roustan to Tunis, and by his obnoxious official appointments. The failure of M. Gambetta to maintain his personal ascendancy as a ruler would be quite as disastrous to France as would be the break-down of Prince Bismarck to Germany.



## ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

To the Christmastide death-roll must be added the name of Mr. William Harrison Ainsworth, the novelist, who passed away on Tuesday last, at the ripe age of seventy-seven. As a young man of twenty he wrote a romance called "Sir John Chiverton," which earned the warm admiration of Sir Walter Scott. Sir Walter, you know, has been dead fifty years. Mr. Ainsworth had achieved popularity, as a novelist, before Charles Dickens had been heard of in the world of letters; for "Rookwood," I believe, appeared in 1834; whereas the first of the "Sketches by Boz" did not appear in the *Morning Chronicle* until 1836. I suppose that William Harrison Ainsworth was about the most indefatigable worker in the field of historic fiction that our age has seen. G. P. R. James (who, on the appearance of his first romance, "Richelieu," was also complimented by the good-natured author of "Waverley") put forth a hundred volumes in the course of a literary career extending over some thirty years. But many of G. P. R. James's works were historical essays and biographies—such as his "Life of Edward the Black Prince" and "Life and Times of Louis XIV." Harrison Ainsworth, on the other hand, beyond writing some picturesque "touch-and-go" ballads, produced nothing, it would seem, but novels.

"Rookwood," "Crichton," "Jack Sheppard," "The Tower of London," "Guy Fawkes," "Old St. Paul's," "Windor Castle," "The Miser's Daughter," "Revelations of London," "St. James's," "Whitehall," "The Lancashire Witches," "The Flitch of Bacon," "Ovingdean Grange," "John Law," "The Lord Mayor of London," "The Star Chamber," "The Spendthrift," "Cardinal Pole," "The Constable of the Tower"—I quote these from memory; yet, possibly, I have not mentioned a third of the Ainsworthian romances.

I am old enough to remember William Harrison Ainsworth as a very handsome man; almost as handsome, indeed, as Count d'Orsay. It was an Irish gentleman I believe who, at a conversation at Gore House, observing the beautiful hostess engaged in conversation with the handsome d'Orsay, the handsome Ainsworth, the handsome Frank Sheridan, and the handsome "Tom" Duncombe, compared her Ladyship to "Venus surrounded by the Three Graces; only there were Four of them."

There is a smirking portrait of the late Mr. Ainsworth, by Daniel Maclise, R.A., which has been engraved in line. I think, too, that there is a head, in profile, of the novelist, drawn by d'Orsay and lithographed by R. J. Lane, in the d'Orsay gallery of portraits, published some five-and-thirty years since by Mr. John Mitchell, in New Bond-street. But the most lifelike presentment, to my mind, of Harrison Ainsworth is the figure in the little vignette which forms a standing title to the monthly editorial gossip in the early numbers of "Ainsworth's Magazine." The vignette was drawn by George Cruikshank.

"*De mortuis nil nisi bonum*" is a very excellent, although wholly illogical maxim; so I will not enlarge on the social harm which Mr. Harrison Ainsworth did by the publication of the flagitious romance of "Jack Sheppard." He had, I am certain, no mischievous intention in putting forth a work the cheap imitations of which have done such an immense amount of mischief among foolish lads.

With an amusing flourish of trumpets the estimable "Atlas" in the *World* publishes what, through some odd hallucination, is called a recipe, hitherto unknown in England, for making bouillabaisse. "It comes to me," writes the excellent "Atlas," "under the hand and seal of the great Roubion himself." It may be incidentally observed that there is nothing "great" about the respectable restaurateur in question, except perhaps the expense to which people are put who dine at his house. His prices are extravagantly dear; and you may eat bouillabaisse quite as good, and much less costly, at the Maison Dorée in the Cannebière Prolongée, and at a dozen other restaurants at Marseilles.

But let that pass. The recipe's the thing. The much-vaunted bouillabaisse formula of the "great" Roubion is only a *réchauffé* of a well-known recipe in "La Cuisine Française," written by Gogué, who, in the early years of the present century, was cook to the Count de Cayla and to Lord Melville. A second edition of "La Cuisine Française," published by Hachette two-and-twenty years ago, is now before me, and the book enables me to institute a few parallels of the respective methods of making bouillabaisse.

ROUBION.  
In a wrought-iron pot put—

Half a pint of olive oil, two tomatoes, an onion, and a clove of garlic, all minced up together; three or four bay leaves dried, and a dried piece of orange-peel. Add a pinch of saffron.  
Three or four bay-leaves;  
Pepper and salt according to taste;  
A glass of water for each person.

Put the stew-pan on a very brisk fire.

Let it boil half an hour.

GOGUÉ.

Souvent, au lieu de se servir d'une casserole, on fait cuire le bouillabaisse dans un poëlon. . . . Nous croyons que c'est là le meilleur procédé: le poëlon vaut mieux que la casserole de cuivre.

Un verre d'huile d'olive, deux oignons moyens coupés en morceaux, une gousse d'ail et du persil hachés très fin, un peu d'écorce d'orange. Une cuillerée à bouche de safran (plus ou moins, suivant votre goût).

Deux feuilles de laurier.  
Sel et poivre.  
Mettez dans la casserole autant de verres d'eau que vous avez de convives.

Mettez la casserole sur un grand feu bien ardent (il ne faut pas que le bouillabaisse languisse: le mot vous l'indique).

Laissez cuire une demi-heure.

Every item of the process (too long to quote in its entirety) ordained by Gogué is re-echoed by the "great" Roubion. The variations in the ingredients are (1) that Gogué omits tomatoes; but those esculents are prescribed in the "Cuisinier Durand," compiled a hundred years ago (une pomme d'amour

coupée a morceaux); by Urbain Dubois ("two peeled tomatoes: "Cosmopolitan Cookery," art. 139), in "Cassell's Dictionary of Cookery" ("two or three tomatoes, or a little tomato sauce"). (2) Gogué and the vast majority of authorities prescribe a glass of white wine (un bon verre de vin blanc sec). The "great" Roubion omits this excellent ingredient. With these exceptions, the two bouillabaisse recipes are identical. "Atlas" has reckoned without the people who have a practical knowledge of cooking and large culinary libraries.

Mem.: One of the fish used in Bouillabaisse is the *baudroie*. With "Atlas's" translation of *baudroie* as a "gurnet," an "angler," or a "fishing frog," I will not quarrel. Some fishes have as many names as a Spanish hidalgo. But, in the very latest of French and English dictionaries (Cassell's) the *baudroie* is translated as "the sea devil" or "frog fish."

I am heartily sorry to read in the New York correspondence of the well-informed *Era* that the Hon. Lewis Wingfield's drama of "The Bondman," founded on the story of Jack Cade, which was recently produced at the Fifth Avenue Theatre, New York, did not meet with all the success which the ingenious and picturesque manner in which Mr. Wingfield has treated the legend of the insurrection of the Men of Kent, and the talent of Mr. John McCullough, who played the part of the hero, should have secured for the drama. In a premonitory address issued by the author to the press and the public Mr. Wingfield tells us, on the authority of Sir Richard Baker's *Chronicle*, that Cade was transported in early life to Italy, and reared in comfort by the Italian doctor who had adopted him, but that, "like Moses, his prototype, he conceived himself called upon to free his brethren from slavery, and returned to England to raise the standard of revolt."

Other authorities have held that Jack Cade was an Irishman, who had served some time in France as a soldier under the English flag. Others declare him to have been an outlaw. "We have no clue," Mr. Wingfield goes on to say, "as for Cade's reasons for assuming the title of Mortimer." But surely most people are aware that Jack Cade assumed the illustrious name of Mortimer in order to claim a descent which made him a relation (although illegitimately) of the Duke of York, at that time Governor of Ireland, and whom Cade wished to be thought the instigator of the revolt which he stirred up among the men of Kent.

Mr. Wingfield should be deeply interested in the Irish Land question. Is he aware that Jack Cade was the "prototype" rather of Mr. Parnell than of the Prophet Moses, and that he was the original President of an English Land League? A curious reason has been assigned for the readiness shown by the men of Kent to join him—to wit, the law of Gavelkind prevailing in that county. "The incensate custome of gavelkinde," as it is called in an old book entitled "The Glorie of Generositie," "tendeth to the destruction of auncient and gentle houses:"—by tending, I suppose, towards the multiplication of a peasant and democratic proprietary. On this head see Amédée Thierry's "Norman Conquest."

The object of Mr. Oscar Wilde's visit to the United States—he sailed for New York a fortnight ago—is, I am told, to lecture on the progress of Art in England during the past few years. Had I seen Mr. O. Wilde just before his departure, I would have repeated to him that which Horace Greeley used to say to every youthful aspirant for fame or fortune who sought his counsel:—"Go West, young Man, go West." In the Eastern and Middle States Mr. Wilde will find, I suspect, some social but not much public acceptance. The New York press is desperately cynic and satirical; and the good people of Boston so overbrim themselves with culture (pronounced "cultchaw") that there is a greater likelihood of their teaching Mr. Wilde how to serenade a sunflower; how to carry a jerked feather (a peacock's, of course, "swaling in the bonnet," as Leigh Hunt put it, in the "Story of Rimini"); how to lunch on a lily and dine on an *Æolie* Digamma, than of their caring to be instructed in such matters by the accomplished Coryphæus of British *Æstheticism*. But in the Far West, where folks are more unsophisticated, Mr. Oscar Wilde should do well.

In any case, he ought to have taken with him a very lucid and compendious little handbook, which has just been published, entitled "The Year's Art, 1881," of which the compiler is Marcus B. Huish, LL.B. Herein Mr. Huish gives us an epitome of all occurrences during the year last past in the departments of painting, sculpture, and architecture. The "Artist's Calendar" is an especially complete and instructive feature in the work. For example, I open it, refer to the first week in May, and read how the British Museum was to be closed for a week from the 1st; how the Royal Academy opened at ten a.m.; likewise the Grosvenor Gallery; how the Royal Institute of British Architects held their annual meeting; how a course of lectures on the chemical materials used in painting began at University College on the 4th; and how the Flaxman Gallery of Sculpture was open from ten till four on the 7th. I had the curiosity to count how many weeks out of the fifty-two were utter blanks so far as art occurrences were concerned. There were but nineteen. A list of books connected with the Fine Arts published in '81 is another valuable addition to Mr. Huish's manual.

Not at all a pretty but, on the contrary, a very ugly quarrel as it stands is that between Messrs. Hare and Kendal, managers of the St. James's Theatre, and Mr. Pinero, actor and dramatic author, on the one hand; and between Mr. Thomas Hardy, novelist, and Mr. Comyns Carr, art critic and novelist, on the other. Messrs. H. and K. bring out a very well-written play called "The Squire," by Mr. P. Gusher, Tusher, and Crusher, the theatrical critics, notice a very strong similarity between Mr. P.'s "Squire" and Mr. T. H.'s well-known and delightful novel "Far from the Madding Crowd." Then Mr. C. C. comes forward (in the press) to state that some time since he submitted a dramatic version of Mr. H.'s

novel to Mr. K., who, personally, approved of it very much; but that the partnership of H. and K. "didn't see it." Then Mr. P. writes to say that he had never read Mr. H.'s novel when he settled the *scenario* of the "Squire," and that he evolved the plot of the piece entirely "out of his own head." This Mr. T. H. seems to doubt very gravely, and Mr. C. C. more gravely still; and they are all "at it," figuratively speaking, with hammer and tongs, brickbats and bludgeons, in the daily papers; passing from the "retort courteous" to the "quip modest;" thence to the "reply churlish" and the "reproof valiant;" and so on to the "counter-check quarrelsome" and its disagreeable etceteras: the last of which is not a weapon that should be used in a newspaper controversy between gentlemen.

Of course, the resemblance between Mr. Hardy's novel and Mr. Pinero's drama was an accidental coincidence, and nothing more. There is a coincidence quite as curious between the picture of the "Canterbury Pilgrims," painted by Stothard, and the drawing of the same subject made by William Blake, *pictor ignotus*. There was something more than an accidental coincidence between the plot of Mr. Tom Taylor's "Mary Warner" and Mr. William Gilbert's "Tales for the Pharisees." But perhaps the strangest literary coincidence which I can call to mind is that between Alexandre Dumas the Elder's "Dame au Collier de Velours" and Washington Irving's "Tale of the German Student," in the "Tales of a Traveller." In all probability, Dumas père had never read a line of Irving; yet it is just possible that both the brilliant French *romancier* and the illustrious American had read Hoffman's "Contes Nocturnes."

I came across, myself, a very odd coincidence of a philological kind this very week. For a long time I had been hunting up the conflicting derivations and obscure history of the word "bullion." I defer what I have to say about the word until the appearance of Professor W. W. Skeat's completed Larger Etymological Dictionary, which will be published early in February. The parts which have already been issued I have not yet seen; but it may be assumed that the learned professor has set us all right as regards the derivation and meaning of "bullion," including the late John Milton, who has "bullion" in the sense of an adjective, and seems to think that it means the scum of molten metal:—

A second multitude  
With wondrous art found out the massy ore,  
Severing each kind, and scum'd the bullion dross.

A poetic license, evidently, which led a Miltonian commentator to derive bullion from the Latin "bullio" to boil.

But now for the odd coincidence. I find in the "Nouveau Dictionnaire Universel" (20 vols., Paris, 1810) that the name of the Superintendent of Finances who, A.D. 1640, first caused the coin known as the Louis d'Or to be coined in France, was Claude de Bullion. This is manifestly a coincidence: since Professor Skeat tells me privately that the word bullion occurs in the ninth year of Edward III.

Why is a paragraphist in the *World* so hard upon a writer in the *Pall Mall*, who, in noticing Mr. David James's impersonation of "Our Mr. Jenkins," in the "Two Roses," at the Lyceum, spoke of the "ill fitting assumption of sanctimony which he puts on with his clerical garb?" "The italicised word is pretty," sneers the writer in the *World*, "but a little too novel for the penny public. Sanctity we know, and sanctimoniousness; but sanctimony is a stranger."

What does this signify? Sanctimony and Sanctimoniousness mean, according to the oldest and the newest dictionaries, precisely the same thing. The word Sanctimony occurs three times in Shakspeare—in "All's Well that Ends Well," in "Troilus and Cressida," and in "Othello." Is "Othello" a "strange" play? It is one that has always been immensely popular with the "penny public," in the pit and gallery. Of course, most students are aware that "sanctimony" and "sanctimoniousness" may be so put as to mean, not holiness and devoutness, but the opposite qualities of hypocrisy and insincerity. Thus Shakspeare, when, in the "Tempest" (act iv. sc. 1), he makes Prospero say:—

All sanctimonious ceremonies may  
With full and holy rite be ministered,

he means real sanctimony; but when, in "Measure for Measure," he makes Lucio speak of "the sanctimonious pirate that went to sea with the Ten Commandments, but scraped one out of the table," he means such sham sanctimony as "our Mr. Jenkins" assumes when he puts on his clerical garb.

We have heard a great deal lately, and I hope we shall hear a great deal more before the close of the coming season, of a National Academy for Teaching the Dramatic Art. Well organised, and starting with a sufficient capital (certainly not less than five thousand pounds, but ten thousand would be better) such a Dramatic Conservatoire should prove a brilliant success. Meanwhile, I have the greatest pleasure in acceding to a request that I should make known in this column that Miss Glyn (Mrs. E. S. Dallas) is giving lessons in dramatic reading and elocution, and is anxious to increase her connection. Miss Glyn, most students of the drama know, is a most accomplished and scholar-like professor of the Kemble school of acting. Her professional fame is closely associated with that of the late Samuel Phelps, and she was one of the finest Cleopatras ever seen on the modern stage. I hope that this gifted lady, estimable and high-minded as she is in every relation of life, will obtain more pupils. Miss Glyn's address is 13, Mount-street, Grosvenor-square, W.

We—the man who blew the bellows claimed a co-partnership, you will remember, with the organist—intend to give the poor school-children of London a treat next week. On Thursday, the Twelfth instant, there will be a gratuitous afternoon performance of the pantomime of "Little Bo-Peep," at Covent Garden: the guests being the poor school-children and the hosts the Proprietors of THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, at whose costs and charges the entertainment will be provided.

G. A. S.



# NEW-YEAR'S DAY IN PARIS



1. The "Baraque," or shop on the boulevard.  
5. "A Camelot," or toy-vender.

2. The Concierge on New-Year's Day.  
6. Going shopping.

3. A New-Year's Salutation.  
4. Presents for the children.  
7. A happy New-Year to dear Mamma.





THE SAILOR PRINCES AT THE FIJI ISLANDS: INCANTATION OF THE YANGONA, OR KAVA BOWL.—SEE NEXT PAGE.



## A SONG TO THE NEW YEAR.

To her guitar a minstrel singing  
Made echo to the joybells ringing,  
Low-blending with their message clear  
Of welcome to the new-born year:—

"Dear gentlemen and ladies all,  
A bright new year for you I call.  
But will it come, you ask of me,  
Because I call it? You shall see.

"O yes, I know a certain spell  
Which will the churliest year compel  
(A fairy told me—so 'tis true)  
To yield rich treasures up to you.

"Be loving, good, and true to all,  
And then no matter what befall,  
My fairy lore will serve you well,  
And all who in your household dwell.

"The bitter word, the tart reply,  
Unspoken, on your lips will die;  
And tongue and eyes most truly tell  
What sweet thoughts in your bosoms dwell.

"So living, sure the opening year  
To you and yours must bring good cheer;  
The spell will penury disarm,  
And give to wealth an added charm.

"All discord straight will die away,  
As ugly dream at break of day;  
Each household, at its touch of might,  
Will move to music, love, and light."

As thus the minstrel played and sang  
The bells more jubilantly rang;  
Guitar and voice and bells sonorous  
Uniting in a hopeful chorus.—J. L.

## THE SAILOR PRINCES IN THE FIJI ISLANDS.

A telegram from Hong-Kong states that H.M.S. Bacchante, with Prince Albert Victor and Prince George of Wales on board, sailed on Saturday for Suez. A public ball was given in their honour on their previous night.

We are indebted to an amateur artist on board H.M.S. Inconstant, or rather to his friends in England, for some interesting sketches and notes, dated Sept. 12, to illustrate the visit of the Flying Squadron to the Fiji Islands. The squadron, it should be remembered, was composed of the Inconstant, bearing the flag of Vice-Admiral the Earl of Canwilliam, C.B.; the Cleopatra, the Carysfort, the Tourmaline, and the Bacchante, having on board their Royal Highnesses Prince Albert Victor and Prince George of Wales. On Sept. 4 they arrived at the Fiji Islands, and the young Princes had an opportunity of witnessing some of the most curious and striking native ceremonies. On the arrival of the squadron at Levuka, thousands of natives came in from all the neighbouring islands, and testified their loyalty by giving presents and by performing various festive acts of homage. The subject of our illustration is Ratu Timoce, second son of the abdicated King Thakumbau, presenting the yangona, or bowl of kava, to their Royal Highnesses, which is considered the most sacred of Fijian customs. The mixing and preparation of kava, however, is somewhat revolting to English taste. Young women chew the root up, spitting out the juice into a large bowl, and then a native, selected for his skill in mixing it, adds sufficient water, and goes through a lengthy process of straining it with fibre. During this time, the assembled tribe to which he belongs chant an incantation, accompanying it with a graceful swaying motion of the body and arms, and keeping wonderful time in every movement. In the foreground of the scene is a heap of presents, consisting of yams, coconuts, pineapples, bananas, fowls, pigs, turtle, and the kava root. When the beverage was prepared, Ratu Timoce first handed a portion of it to his father, Thakumbau, afterwards to the English Princes, to the Admiral, to the Governor, and to other persons of rank. On the Sunday their Royal Highnesses, who were guests of Mr. Des Vœux at Government House, attended public worship at a native Christian church, and on the following day a meeting was arranged at Nasova, to allow the native chiefs to make their acquaintance. At this meeting, the Vuni Valu, in the names of the assembled chiefs and people, heartily welcomed the Princes to Fiji, at the same time presenting a magnificent "tabua," which was received and acknowledged with an appropriate expression of thanks by his Royal Highness Prince Albert Victor. The squadron left Fiji on Sept. 10. One of the finest exhibitions was a grand war dance of the natives, in full martial array, illuminated by the electric light from H.M.S. Inconstant; of which scene we have an illustration in hand.

## THE PANTOMIMES.

Our well-informed contributor, G.A.S., in the article "Echoes from the Pantomimes," published last week, filled a column and a half with his descriptive commentary upon "Robinson Crusoe," as performed at Drury Lane Theatre. In the present Number of this Journal the same writer's review of what is going on at "The Playhouses" includes a sufficient notice of the Covent Garden Pantomime, which is a compound of three familiar nursery legends—namely, those of "Little Bo-Peep," "Little Boy Blue," and "The Little Old Woman who Lived in a Shoe." We shall therefore merely invite the reader's attention to our Artist's Sketches of scenes and figures at Drury Lane and Covent Garden Theatres, and to the account which G. A. S. has given of those performances; but, if they want to know anything more, as it is to be hoped they will, let them hasten to purchase tickets and go to see for themselves. There is Robinson Crusoe, sure enough, personated by Miss Fanny Leslie, conversing in the island forest with a noble Cockatoo, whose grand beak and plumage, with the dignity and gravity of his birdly bearing, cover the manly presence of Harry Jackson. On the other side, there is, most conspicuously big in the very middle of the mimic universe, that capacious Shoe, crammed full of so many children, which perplexed the Malthusian old woman to know what she could do with them. She had no colonies—no Manitoba, Queensland, or New Zealand—for the surplus juvenile population; so she "whipped them all round and sent them to bed." There are some political old women, now as in former generations, who could find no better remedy for the pressure of population on the means of subsistence in Great Britain and Ireland. But Little Bo-Peep and Little Boy Blue must not be forgotten; and G. A. S. may be trusted for all the rest of the mixed entertainment. Another illustration, that of "Rehearsing for the Pantomime," which we presented last week, was sketched on the stage of Covent Garden Theatre.

## PARISIAN SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Paris, Tuesday, Jan. 3

New-Year's Day was as bright and mild as a spring day, and so the fêtes of the "Jour de l'An" passed off most agreeably. What these fêtes are it is not very easy to say. For the majority of the Parisians they consist in passing the day in the open air, and doing nothing, an occupation in which the French have the blessed privilege of excelling. Of course there are people who are pestered by social duties. President Grévy, for instance, stood up in the reception-rooms, at the Elysée, at ten o'clock precisely, and remained on his feet for some six hours. His first visitors were the Senators and Deputies; and then, after a brief interval for breakfast, M. Grévy, surrounded by his military household, the Ministers, the Marshals of France, the Grand Chancellor of the Legion of Honour, the Governors of Paris and the Invalides, and other high dignitaries, received the seasonable compliments of the diplomatic corps and of deputations from all the great institutions of France, the Army, the Church, the Stock Exchange, the Comédie Française, the Opera, the municipalities, &c. These receptions are a terrible weariness to the flesh for all parties concerned, even for the crowd of idlers who loaf round the approaches to the Elysée all day to see the bigwigs, the robes, uniforms, ribbons, and stars. This year most of the Ministers did not, as usual, receive the employés of their departments. On New-Year's Day cabs were not to be had for love or money; they were all engaged in advance by those who had a series of visits of ceremony to pay. Commissioners, too, were rare, and their services were in great request for carrying presents, whether of bouquets of flowers or of bonbons. This year there has been a certain reaction against insipid sweetmeats encased in silk and satin envelopes, and boxes of the most lamentably bad taste; and books and flowers have been largely employed for presents to fair friends and esteemed hostesses. But, after all, every Parisian is not in society, and there are a few thousand inhabitants of the great city who have no social relations, and who send neither sweetmeats nor visiting cards to their friends. These pass New-Year's Day in the open air, in the wine-shops, in the cafés, on the Boulevards with their wives and children, gazing at the wonders of the "Foire aux étrennes," and making the little ones happy for the modest sum of thirteen sous. *Voyez la vente! Tout est à treize!* The Frenchman is, above all, industrious. He likes to respect Saint Monday, *Sainte-Fidèle* as he calls it, but the next day he resumes work valiantly. In Paris, the morrow of a fête does not mean an extra full day for the police magistrate. Nothing could be more sober, decent, and well-behaved than the immense concourse of people that filled the streets and boulevards of Paris on Sunday. There was only one disagreeable feature to be noticed, and that was the swarm of beggars that invaded the church doors and all the thoroughfares. Although mendicancy is prohibited in Paris, there are always some beggars even on the grand boulevards, but on New-Year's Day the police regulations are tacitly suspended, and the beggars take the town by storm.

Although the New-Year's fêtes are over, the fair along the boulevards will continue until the end of the week. Meanwhile, another fair has sprung up, as if by magic, on the open space around the Panthéon and the Church of Saint Etienne du Mont. The usually tranquil Rue Soufflet is full of stalls for the sale of rosaries, relics, fragments of the true cross, medals, images, and religious prints; for it is to-day, Jan. 3, that the *neuvaine* of Saint Geneviève begins. Saint Geneviève was a shepherdess of Nanterre, who led her contemporaries to victory against Attila's Huns, and who transformed Lutetia into Paris. In recognition of her valour and virtue she was made the patron saint of Paris, and her bones were reported to have miraculous healing powers. In 1792, in the heyday of the Age of Reason, the Commune ordered the bones of the Saint to be burned on the Place de Grève; but, thanks to some pious fraud, some of the bones were saved, and after the Revolution they were divided equally between the Church of Saint Etienne and the Panthéon, both of which possess a shrine of Saint Geneviève; and ever since 1852 the annual *neuvaine* has been celebrated with great solemnity. Pilgrimages to the shrine are organised from all the districts around Paris and from the different metropolitan churches, and every means taken to render the manifestation imposing. This very morning, in sceptical Paris, in the year of progress and enlightenment, 1882 sick folk, halt, lame, and blind were brought to the Church of Saint Etienne to touch the shrine of the saint; women had articles of clothing rubbed against the shrine in the belief that some miraculous virtues would be imparted to them. And these phenomena will continue for the next week, until the nine-days' prayer and thanksgiving are completed.

Before leaving the subject of the New Year, a word or two must be said about those who have received the red ribbon of the Legion of Honour by way of *étrennes*. At the head of the list is the name of Edouard Marnet, a painter whose talent and originality have at length gained universal acknowledgment. Then follow the names of Félix Braquemond, the etcher; Olivier Merson, the painter; Faure, the singer; and Ferdinand Poise, the composer. Sir Henry Sumner Maine has also received *étrennes* from France, the Academy of Moral and Political Sciences having unanimously elected him a corresponding member in the jurisprudence section.

M. Ferdinand Hérol, Senator and Prefect of the Seine, died on New-Year's Day, after a long illness, in his fifty-fourth year. Death has also carried off within the past few days two painters of high talent—Eugène Giraud, one of the celebrities of the Romantic epoch, a great friend of Alexandre Dumas the elder, and Alfred Dehodencq, whose pictures are very highly esteemed here.

The theatres brought the year to a close with a number of new pieces, amongst which may be noticed an amusing comedy, "Le Mari de Babette," by MM. Meilhac and Gille, which has at length replaced Sardou's "Divorçons!" at the Palais Royal. At the Opéra Comique two mediocre pieces have been produced, "Les Pantins" and "La Taverne du Trabans," the libretto of the latter being by MM. Erckmann-Chatrian. On the other hand, an excellent singer, Mlle. Merguillier, has made her début at that theatre, and been proclaimed a "star" without hesitation.

Parliament will meet this day week. The wisdom of ages which says that the more things change the more they remain the same will probably be exemplified once more in the ensuing Session. No less than six interpellations are already announced; the appointment of a former Opposition journalist, M. J. J. Weiss, to an important position in the Foreign Office has called forth storms of abuse against M. Gambetta; the newspaper writers are frequently tearing each other's eyes out; there is a constant clashing of swords in the Bois de Boulogne and the wood of Vincennes; Henri Rochefort has been trying to get up a duel in order to keep his hand in; the fencing masters are in high glee; several prominent Deputies have been observed at the Zoological Gardens studying attentively the cries of animals, with a view to their Parliamentary duties; in short, 1882 promises to resemble 1881 in its leading characteristics. T. C.

## THE PLAYHOUSES.

"Little Bo-Peep, Little Boy Blue, and the Little Old Woman that Lived in a Shoe," is, in addition to its brilliant merits as a spectacle, essentially a Children's Pantomime. The array of "small infantry" who occupy the huge stage at Covent Garden at intervals during the evening seems even more multitudinous than the cognate liliputian muster at Drury Lane; and the Covent Garden juveniles, while they seem to have been as well drilled, choregraphically, as the clever little pupils of Madame Katie Lanner, not only enliven Little Bo-Peep with dancing and posturing, but likewise with singing. Very sweet and silvery were the choruses the children sang, especially in the scene of the "Village of Content," which is described as a "realistic" one, illustrating the homing of the harvest in the olden time. I have no pretensions to know anything about music, scientifically considered; but as an auditor of juvenile vocalisation I have had considerable experience. It happens that I live next door but one to the Foundling Hospital; and I know few treats more delightful than to hear the Foundling children practising their hymns on fine spring and summer mornings. There is plenty of agricultural "live stock," too, in the Covent Garden pantomime—live pigeons, a live donkey, a live flock of sheep and a dog, very much alive indeed. With plenty of gay scenery and dresses, and a liberal allowance of spangles, foil paper, Dutch metal, and coloured fires in the Grand Transformation scene, what more could the children desire? The Covent Garden pantomime is, to my thinking, entitled to a most liberal extension of popular support. A vast amount of money must have been spent on its production; and the entertainment is itself very carefully constructed, and as graceful as it is diverting. From beginning to end, the story of Little Bo-Peep is never lost sight of, although it is intertwined with the myth of Little Boy Blue and the legend (with that terrible warning to children in the castigation between supper and bed time) of the Little Old Woman that Lived in a Shoe, a mediæval forecast, as Mr. Blanchard Jerrold found out long ago, of the embarrassments occasionally experienced by Britannia in dealing with her numerous and frolicsome young colonies. Mr. William Younge is the writer of the Covent Garden pantomime, which has been produced entirely under his supervision and management. Let not a "real live waterfall"—a very charming cascade indeed—be forgotten in the scene of the City of Acanthia and Honeysuckle, in which there is a most gorgeous Dream of Fairyland painted by Mr. William Telbin, and a grand floral ballet arranged by M. Henri Dewinne, and in which the *premières danseuses* are Mlles. Rosa and Allcroft. A *pas seul* is also executed with much spirit and grace by "the wonderful infant danseuse," Violet Tyrell. In the scene of the "Boot in the Brocken," painted by Mr. Bruce Smith, an amusing parody of a Board School examination is given; and the marvellous Girards and the talented Nelson *troupe* go through some extraordinary "Demon Revels." Another very fine tableau is "King Hategood's retreat in Reptile Hall," painted by Mr. W. Perkins. Here there occurs a glittering procession and a "Ballet of Indescribables." The artist of the Transformation Scene is Mr. Charles Brew. In the opening King Hategood was capitally played by Mr. Julian Girard; and pretty Miss N. Claremont in Little Bo-Peep; Miss Lizzie Collins (who sang "La-di-da" very charmingly) as Margery Daw, and Miss F. Trevelyan all filled their parts satisfactorily. Not less efficient were Mr. G. Bradshaw as Granny Grin, Mr. F. Girard as Gabriel Grin, Mr. M. Girard as Gummy Grin, and Mr. E. Girard as Giron Gren. In the "comic business" the "great" Walter Biddyard was clown; Mr. De Voy, pantaloons; Mr. G. Canning, harlequin; Miss Harriet Lauri, columbine; Mr. Moss, the now inevitable policeman; and Messrs. Fisk, Ricardo, Mather, and Meeham, the sprites.

Splendid, artistically arranged, and deservedly successful as was "Little Bo-Peep," it is difficult to avoid the impression that pantomimes, properly so called, are, literally as well as figuratively speaking, "on their last legs," and that ere long the harlequinade will be entirely eliminated from our Christmas "annuals." That which remains will be the spectacular extravaganza; but it is necessary to warn theatrical managers, in their own interest, that, if they wish to have full houses and make their spectacles pay, they must refrain from wearying and harassing their audiences by unconsciously long performances. The Covent Garden pantomime, and that at Drury Lane, to boot, ought to be preceded by a laughable farce, or some other *lever de rideau*, which would allow the habitual occupants of the boxes and stalls to have their dinner before coming to the theatre. As it is, "Little Bo-Peep" begins at the unreasonably early hour of seven, and plays, without the curtain once falling for a few minutes' interval, for three hours and twenty minutes. Managers of theatres, where spectacular pantomimes are played should take a leaf out of the book of Mr. John Hollingshead, and divide their pantomimes, as the shrewd impresario of the Gaiety does his burlesques, into three acts. The brief intervals of rest between the acts would be a relief and a boon, not only to the ladies and gentlemen before the curtain, but also to those behind it.

A really astonishing triumph was the lot last Saturday, at the Adelphi Theatre, of the new and original drama, in five acts, entitled "Taken from Life," written by Mr. Henry Pettitt. There had been bruited about town a rumour that Mr. Pettitt had laid his dramatic lines on those of Mr. Frith's Hogarthian series of pictures, "The Road to Ruin;" but this turned out to be by no means the case. The most conspicuous "sensational" and almost unprecedented "situation," in "Taken from Life" is a simulation of the blowing down of the wall of the House of Detention, facing Corporation-row, Clerkenwell, in the winter of the year 1867. I watched the scene—superbly "set" and admirably stage-managed—with exceptionally lively emotion, from the stalls of the Adelphi, on Saturday; for I can say with the bluff man-at-arms who in a well-known French painting is looking at the picture of a battle scene, "J'y étais." I was there—not "All the while; all the while," like the man at the Siege of Belleisle, but within an hour of the occurrence of the explosion; and remember standing close to Captain Shaw on the summit of a great heap of *débris*, with the shattered houses in Corporation-row on one side, and the prison wall, with that horrible gap in it, on the other. Across the yard, high up in the grim wall of the jail itself, they pointed out to you the gas-lit window of the cell in which the Fenian Head Centre, who was to have been rescued, was confined. The gloomy prison yard—that window, and Corporation-row all ablaze with the gas turned on from the main, and lighting up a multitude of police and firemen, and the scarlet uniforms of the Guards, have long haunted me. I shall never forget that scene in Clerkenwell in '67. The next best thing to it in the way of picturesqueness was the sham explosion in "Taken from Life." It literally took the crowded house by storm. In the interpretation of a very simple and moving, and not very improbable, story of Vice punished and Virtue rewarded Mr. Henry Pettitt has been extremely fortunate in the co-



operation of Mr. Charles Warner as Walter Lee, the virtuous and much-persecuted hero; of Mr. J. D. Beveridge as Philip Radley, a sporting character and most atrocious villain, ultimately and happily arrested for forgery; of Mr. E. H. Brooke as William Maguire, a "Socialist;" of Mr. Fred. Thorne as Titus Knott, a "nondescript;" of Mr. Edward Price as John Denby, a country gentleman; of Mr. Olway Compton as Robert Channell, a county gentleman; of Miss Gerard as Kate Denby, the wife of the virtuous Walter Lee; of Miss Florence Chalgrove as Bella Greystone, an heiress; of Miss Edith Bruce as Mary Maguire, a pert *femme de chambre*; and especially of Miss Jenny Rogers, a very young actress, who played with surprising vivacity and appropriateness the part of Jack, an ill-used little stable-boy, who eventually turns out to be the long-lost child of Walter Lee. Nor let me forget Mr. Harry Proctor's very bluff and genial rendering of an old trainer by the name of Joe Gallon. There is much more to be said about "Taken from Life," both as a play and in regard to the manner in which it is played. This week I must content myself with remarking that the management of the Adelphi and Mr. Henry Pettitt have scored a splendid success in a drama altogether of the old Adelphi school, and which should have as long and as prosperous a career as Mr. Dion Boucicault's "Colleen Bawn."

G. A. S.

We have only space to add this week that the brilliantly-successful author of "The Lights of London," Mr. George R. Sims, has now four plays running in London, the quartet being completed by the uproariously funny "frivolous comedy" of "Mother-in-Law," which moved a large audience at the Opéra Comique to continuous laughter on Saturday, and by a revival of the comical "Member for Slocum" at the Olympic on Monday.

Mr. Brandram announces eleven afternoon recitals, mostly of Shakespeare's Plays, to be given at Willis's Rooms; the first, on Tuesday, the 17th inst., to be the First Part of "Henry IV."

### MUSIC.

The final performance of last year was one of Mr. John Boosey's ballad concerts, which took place at St. James's Hall on Saturday afternoon, and included the co-operation of Misses M. Davies, C. Samuel, Mesdames Patey and Antoinette Sterling, Mr. E. Lloyd, Mr. F. B. Foote, Mr. Santley, and Mr. Maybrick—with good part-singing by the South London Choral Association. The programme was of the usual popular character, and drew the customary full attendance. Another afternoon ballad concert is to be given on Jan. 11, and an evening concert (of Irish music) on the following Wednesday.

The earliest musical event of the year just opened was the resumption this week, of the Monday Popular Concerts. The performances comprised Mdlle. Marie Krebs's fine rendering of Beethoven's solo sonata in E flat (from op. 31), and her co-operation in Hermann Goetz's Pianoforte Quintet in C minor and Chopin's Introduction and Polonaise for Piano and Violoncello, the latter instrument sustained by Signor Piatti. Mdlle. Krebs was warmly welcomed on her first appearance at this series of concerts, having been encored in her solo, which she replaced by playing a piece by Scarlatti. Mr. E. Lloyd was the vocalist, and M. Hollander the leading violinist. The first of the Saturday afternoon performances also takes place this week.

For Thursday evening an attractive "New-Year's Festival" was announced—for the benefit of Mr. W. Carter—at the Royal Albert Hall, where, on Saturday afternoon, an interesting choral and orchestral concert will take place in aid of the sufferers from the burning of the Ring Theatre, at Vienna. Many eminent artists contribute to the performances, which will be conducted by Herr Hans Richter.

Yesterday (Friday) evening the fourth concert of the fiftieth season of the Sacred Harmonic Society took place, "Elijah" having been the oratorio announced, with Misses A. Williams, Beebe, and Hancock, Madame Patey, Mr. Maas, Mr. Carter, Mr. Santley, and Mr. C. Henry as solo vocalists.

As we remarked last week, the year 1882 promises to be one of unusual musical activity, opera and concert announcements of unprecedented extent being already issued. On the commencement of a new year some reiteration of our previous statements may, perhaps, be admissible.

Among the earliest important events of this year will be the sixth London season of Mr. Carl Rosa's Opera Company, the performances of which (in English) have hitherto been so successful, both here and in the provinces. We last week drew anticipatory attention to some features of the prospectus (just published), which promises adaptations of four of Wagner's operas—"The Flying Dutchman," "Rienzi," and "Lohengrin," as previously given by Mr. Rosa—and the same composer's "Tannhäuser," for the first time in English, besides the production of Balfe's yet unheard opera, "The Painter of Antwerp," and an adaptation of Berlioz's "Benvenuto Cellini," with repetitions of other more familiar works. As before stated, Mr. Randegger will be the conductor, and Mr. Carrodus the leading violinist. The company comprises Madame Alwina Valleria, Misses Gaylord, Yorke, Burns, Warren, Warwick, and Perry; Herr Schott, Messrs. McGuckin, Packard, Lyall, Turner, Thomas, Ludwig, Bolton, Pope, Snaazelle, Crotty, Brooklyn, and Leahy; with the first appearances of Misses La Rue and E. Kemble, and Messrs. B. Davies and H. d'Egville. The offices of stage director and acting manager are again in the competent hands, respectively, of Mr. G. H. Betjemann and Mr. J. D. McLaren. As mentioned last week, "Lohengrin" will be given on the opening night (Jan. 14) and Wednesday, "The Flying Dutchman" on Monday, and attractive operas during the week.

We have already spoken of the scheme of German opera performances at Her Majesty's Theatre during May, and at Drury Lane Theatre during that month and June; the former entirely consisting of Wagner's four Nibelungen operas; four times rendered, the former of his "Der fliegende Holländer," "Tannhäuser," "Lohengrin," "Die Meistersinger," and "Tristan und Isolde," supplemented by Beethoven's "Fidelio," Weber's "Euryanthe," and Mozart's "Cosi fan tutte." As previously said, Herr Richter will be the conductor at Drury Lane, and Herr A. Seidl at Her Majesty's Theatre, where the rehearsals will be superintended by Wagner.

The seventieth season of the Philharmonic Society begins on Feb. 9; the Crystal Palace Saturday afternoon concerts will be resumed on the 18th of that month; the oratorio performances of the Sacred Harmonic Society and the Royal Albert Hall Choral Society will be continued during the first four months of the year, as will Mr. W. Carter's National concerts at the latter place; a new series of the now celebrated Richter concerts will be given in May and June; and grand orchestral "Symphony concerts" are announced (also at St. James's Hall) for the same months, conducted by Mr. Charles Hallé. Mr. W. Ganz will give a new series of his excellent orchestral concerts, three similar performances being announced by Mr. W. Macfarren: and interesting concerts will be given

by the Bach Society and the London Musical Society. Of this year's Italian opera season there is as yet no authentic information.

The autumn will bring with it a recurrence of the triennial Festivals at Birmingham, Hereford, and Bristol—there being a rumour of similar performances at Preston. The programme of the first-named celebration will be of special interest, as including the production of Gounod's new oratorio "The Redemption" (specially composed for Birmingham); besides which, new works will be produced—"Graziella," a cantata by Sir J. Benedict, "Psyche" by Herr Gade, and an orchestral piece by Mr. C. V. Stanford.

### ROYAL INSTITUTION LECTURES.

#### THE MOON.

Professor R. S. Ball's second lecture on the Sun, Moon, and Planets, given on Thursday, Dec. 29, was devoted to the Moon. He began by commenting on the importance of our Satellite in producing the tides, stating that if it were carried off the commercial activity of our seaports would cease. He said that the Moon was our nearest neighbour, and one of the smallest of the heavenly bodies; he next explained how Eclipses are produced, and how they are foretold, and the assistance rendered by the Moon to sailors. As the face of the Moon is always the same to us, we do not know what is on the other side. He then described how photographs of the Moon had been taken by its own light, adding that from its continued motion it was not a good sitter. Many views were shown by the electric light in illustration of the Eclipses of the Moon, and of the various craters and other objects on its surface. A large model of a crater was exhibited, and by the Electric Lamp the shadows were produced in illustration of the method by which the altitude of the Moon's mountains has been ascertained. By a comparison between volcanic districts on the Earth, it is shown that great volcanic activity once reigned on the Moon. The volcanoes on the Moon are now all extinct. A photograph of Plato and the adjoining mountains on the Moon was then exhibited; and a comparison was also made by pictures of a crater in the Moon with an extinct crater in the Sandwich Islands. The Professor also described an imaginary walk on the Moon by earth light, and the reddish colour of the Moon sometimes observable during an eclipse was attributed to the same illumination. Finally, the absence from the Moon of water and of air was demonstrated, and the question as to the habitability of the Moon was discussed.

#### MERCURY, VENUS, AND MARS.

Professor Ball began his third lecture, given on Saturday, Dec. 31, by describing the apparatus by which we have learnt so much about the heavenly bodies. He exhibited a view of the orbits of the four inner planets around the sun, pointing out that the orbits are nearly circles, all lying in nearly the same plane, and that the planets all move in the same direction. The Professor also described how observations are made on the planets, both with equatorial telescopes and with meridian circles. Both these instruments were illustrated by diagrams and by models. Telescopic views of Venus were then exhibited, and remarks were made of the physical qualities of the planet, and the possibility of life existing upon it. An interesting account was next given of the circumstances connected with the transits of Venus in 1874 and in 1882, and illustrated by a model. The transits of Mercury across the Sun during the nineteenth century were adverted to. After describing how a planet may be weighed, the Professor alluded to the determination of the mass of Mercury by the disturbance of a comet. Illustrations of the physical conditions on Mercury were given. The Professor then commented on the search for Vulcan, the planet of romance, which was believed to have been detected during a recent solar eclipse by the late Professor Watson. The planet Mars was next considered, and reference was made to the observations of Tycho Brahe; the movements of Mars were explained, and the very remarkable discovery of its two satellites by Professor Asaph Hall at Washington, U.S., Aug. 11, 1877, was described. Kepler's great discovery of the elliptic movements of the planets was briefly noticed, and illustrated, showing that the planets revolve in ellipses, with the sun as the focus. The continents and polar regions of Mars, and its physical condition, were commented on. It was next explained how Mars helps us in determining the distance of the Sun.

#### JUPITER, SATURN, URANUS.

Professor Ball, in his fourth lecture on Astronomy, considered the greater planets. The enormous size of Jupiter was noticed, and illustrations were shown of his surface, of his satellites, and of their eclipses. His density was stated to be little more than that of water. The observations of the variations in the times of the eclipses of the satellites by Bradley led to his great discovery of the aberration of light and the determination of the velocity of light. A model of Saturn and his ring was shown, and it was explained that the ring must consist of a vast multitude of minute bodies. From the great lightness of this planet as compared with its bulk, it was demonstrated that, as we see it, it cannot be a solid body: we only see the surface of clouds apparently surrounding the more solid planet. The satellites of Saturn were next noticed, and reference was made to Mr. Lassell's discovery of several of them. The orbit of Saturn was long thought to be the boundary of the solar system. An interesting account was then given of the life and labours of William Herschel and his sister Caroline, and his splendid discovery of the planet Uranus, which had been observed on many former occasions, but was detected by Herschel studying its disc. His great 40 ft. telescope near Windsor was described, and reference was made to the magnitude and importance of his astronomical labours.

#### LIFE-BOAT SERVICES.

Last week we briefly alluded to the furious gales which, during the closing weeks of the year, were a disastrous feature in the events of 1881. Mr. Lewis, the indefatigable secretary of the National Life-Boat Institution, tells the painful story of disasters by sea in a more definite form. From his record of destructive storms and from other sources, we gather that more than a thousand British-owned vessels, including 191 steamers, were lost last year, and of these the great majority foundered or went ashore off the coasts of the United Kingdom. This gloomy catalogue of sea fatalities is, however, relieved by the noble services of the life-boats connected with the organisation referred to, which resulted in the saving of 996 lives and 33 vessels. This admirable institution also granted awards last year for saving 155 shipwrecked persons by fishing-boats and other means, making a grand total of 1121 lives saved during the year. So splendid a record of gallant achievements at the risk of dear life suggests its own moral. The fleet of life-boats, now numbers 270, to sustain which public support has been freely given, and is still urgently needed. This meritorious institution will, we are sure, never lack liberal and prompt assistance from those who "live at home at ease," and are not exposed to "the dangers of the seas."

### THE CHURCH.

Numerous meetings were held in London last Monday to inaugurate a week of universal prayer, arranged by the Council of the Evangelical Alliance.

The Bishop of Winchester has conferred on the Rev. George Raymond Portal, Rector of Burghclere, Hants, and Rural Dean, an honorary canonry in Winchester Cathedral; and the Rev. M. G. Watkins, Rector of Barnoldby-le-Beck, has been appointed by the Bishop of Lincoln Rural Dean of Grimsby.

The Rev. C. W. Markham has received £100 from the High Sheriff of Lincolnshire (Mr. N. Clayton) towards the Southwell Endowment Fund.

Lord Hastings has contributed, through the Archdeacon of Northumberland, £500 to the Newcastle Bishopric Fund.—The Additional Home Bishoprics' Endowment Fund, 7, Whitehall, has recently received a contribution of £1000 from Mr. R. Foster, which has, in accordance with the condition under which it was originally promised—namely, that it should be given to the Bishopric Fund first completed from the date of promise—been assigned to this fund.

The children's service in Westminster Abbey associated with the Festival of the Holy Innocents took place last week, when Dean Bradley preached the sermon from a passage in Baruch—"Be of good cheer, O my children." The greater portion of the sermon was taken up by references to his lamented predecessor in the pulpit, a kindly tribute of reverent acknowledgment of the estimable qualities possessed by Dean Stanley being tendered.

The Rev. A. P. Robinson, on leaving the senior curacy of Outcham for Bicester, has received a solid silver tea-service from the parishioners; a handsome horseshoe inkstand from the first class of the boys' school; and from Egleton a Russian leather writing-case; besides numerous useful presents from individual friends.—The Rev. J. E. Robinson, who has resigned the vicarage of Chieveley, Berks, after an incumbency of forty-five years, has been presented with a handsome testimonial and address, expressive of the esteem and regard of his late parishioners.—The Rev. S. L. Dixon, Vicar of St. John's, Lynn, has been presented by his parishioners with a purse of £75 as a Christmas offering, by way of augmentation of the miserably small stipend attached to the "living."

A handsome new church in the Norman style, capable of seating 550 persons, was opened on St. Thomas's Day, in Litchurch, Derby, by the Bishop of Lichfield. It has been erected at the sole cost of the Rev. A. and Mrs. Olivier, in memory of the late reverend Archdeacon Hill, after designs by Mr. J. Peacock, of Bloomsbury-square, London, who was also the architect of the mother Church of St. James. The large wheel window and three lancets underneath are filled with very beautiful stained glass, by Messrs. Mayer and Co., and are the gift of the architect.

The parish church of St. Pancras, the first stone of which was laid by the Duke of York in the year 1819, and the cost of which is said to have been £90,000, has received some internal ornamentation. In its general plan, the building follows the lines of the Erechtheum, with the Temple of the Winds added to it by way of steeple. Its ceiling has now been decorated, and on the walls, in letters of gold, are verses from the "Te Deum," beginning "The glorious company of the Apostles." The windows, which are, of course, mere sashes, have been adorned by Messrs. Clayton and Bell with the effigies of apostles, prophets, martyrs, and early members of the Church.

### BENEVOLENT OBJECTS.

Lord Gort yesterday week opened six almshouses at the rear of the Townhall, Cowes, which the Rev. T. B. Macnamara has erected for the accommodation of twelve old persons. The houses are well situated, with a lawn before them, and have every accommodation for the inmates.

The anniversary festival in aid of the funds of the City of London Hospital for Diseases of the Chest, Victoria Park, is appointed to take place at the Cannon-street Hotel, on March 28, under the presidency of the Lord Mayor, supported by the Sheriffs of London and Middlesex.

Yesterday week the annual dinner of the Commercial Travellers' Benevolent Institution took place at the Freemasons' Tavern—Alderman Sir Thomas White in the chair. Subscriptions and donations amounting to upwards of £1700 were announced. In addition to this total made up at the dinner, subscriptions amounting to nearly £1000 were announced by telegram from Leeds. The institution grants pensions to necessitous commercial travellers of £50 per annum, and to the widows of members not exceeding £30 per annum.

A most successful concert was given at Leigh Court, near Bristol, last week, in aid of the funds of the East London Hospital for Children, so well known through Charles Dickens's description of a chance visit that he paid to it. The ladies and gentlemen who generously gave their services were Lady Colin Campbell, Miss Miles, Mrs. Arthur Goodeve, Miss Ada Brownrigge, Mrs. Villiers, Mrs. Pomeroy, Mr. Robert Miles, Mr. Morgan, Signor Mortello, and Mr. Pomeroy. The idea of assisting so deserving an object originated with Lady Miles, who, with Sir Philip Miles, Bart., M.P., used their utmost exertions to obtain the success which was achieved. The entire house was thrown open for promenade, and the magnificent collection of pictures, which has been lately rearranged, was especially lighted up for the occasion.

The revenue accounts, which were made up to last Saturday night, show that the receipts during the past quarter amounted to £20,919,560, as against £19,539,654 in the corresponding quarter of 1880. There has been an increase of £1,312,000 in the Excise, £82,000 in stamps, £63,000 in the Post Office, and £5000 in the telegraph service; but the Customs show a decrease of £146,000, land tax and house duty £5000, and property and income tax £42,000. There are decreases in other departments, the result being a net increase of £1,379,896. During the nine months of this financial year the receipts show a net increase of £2,640,891.

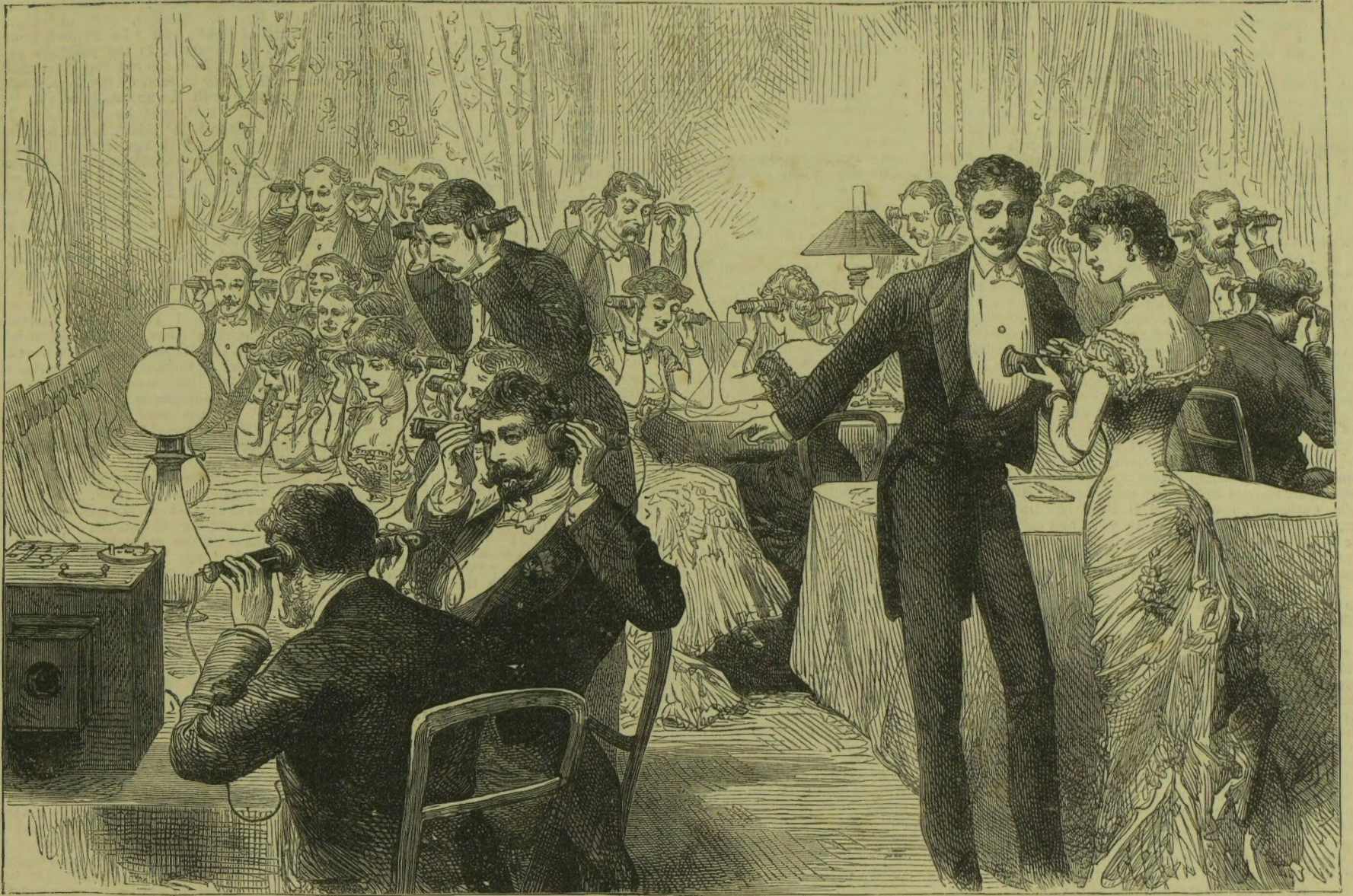
There will be two eclipses of the sun this year, one of which will be visible and the other invisible in England; and there will also be a transit of Venus across the sun's disc. The first, a total eclipse (but only observable in England as a partial one), will occur here on May 16, and be visible throughout Europe, Asia, and Northern Africa, the line of the central eclipse passing through the equatorial regions of Timbuctoo, Egypt, the Arabian Desert, and China. The second, or annular eclipse, on Nov. 10, will be invisible at Greenwich, but it will be generally perceptible throughout Australia and New Zealand, the line of central eclipse in this case passing through the island of New Guinea. The transit of Venus across the sun's disc will take place on Dec. 6, and will be partly visible in England. The first contact with the outer edge of the sun's disc occurs at about four minutes to two in the afternoon. The ingress only can be seen at Greenwich as the sun sets on Dec. 6 at ten minutes to four. There will be no other transit of Venus until the year 2001.





SCENES FROM THE DRURY-LANE AND COVENT-GARDEN PANTOMIMES.—SEE PAGE 6.





NEW-YEAR'S GREETINGS BY TELEPHONE.—SEE NEXT PAGE.



ARCTIC EXPLORATION: THE EIRA, MR. LEIGH SMITH'S YACHT.  
FROM A PHOTOGRAPH TAKEN BY MR. W. J. A. GRANT, IN 1880.



## The Extra Supplement.

## ROCHESTER CATHEDRAL

The Roman high road from the Kentish seacoast to Londinium and Verulamium, and to the north-west, the road which is now called Watling-street, crossed the river Medway at Stroud; and there, on the opposite or right bank of the river, a fortress was built, which afterwards became the stronghold of Hrolf, a Saxon Chieftain or King, and which got from him the name of Rolfchester, shortened into Rochester. When the Papal missionary St. Augustine came to England, towards the beginning of the seventh Christian century, he established a Bishopric of Rochester for the religious rule of West Kent. The first Bishop was Justus, from the year 604 to 624; Paulinus, the apostle of Northumbria, was Bishop of Rochester from 633 to 644. The excellent Bishop of the diocese now is the Right Rev. Anthony W. Thorold, D.D., who signs himself "A. W. Roffen." He was, till five years ago, Vicar of St. Pancras, Euston-square, and one of the best of London clergymen, which is saying a great deal. Between the seventh-century Bishops and this present incumbency of Bishop Thorold, who has all South London and suburban Surrey to look after, together with West Kent, many famous prelates have occupied the See; Gundulf, who built the Cathedral and the fine Norman Castle, as well as parts of the Tower of London and of Dover Castle; Walter de Merton, who became Lord Chancellor under Henry III. and Edward I., and founder of Merton College, Oxford; Bishop Fisher, the chief adviser of "the Lady Margaret," Countess of Richmond and Derby, King Henry VII.'s mother, in her pious gifts and labours; he was the blameless victim, with good Sir Thomas More, of Henry VIII.'s bloodthirsty tyranny in 1535; Bishop Sprat, the time-serving trimmer of the Revolution period; and Bishop Atterbury, the Jacobite intriguer; besides many learned and devout men of no special renown.

The Cathedral, of which Mr. S. Read has drawn a capital view, is composed of the Norman nave and crypt, and the choir and transepts of Early English or primal Gothic style, with some Decorated Gothic in the choir windows and in the chapter-house doorway. It is worth while to go to the top of Rochester Castle, and thence look down upon the whole edifice of the neighbouring Cathedral, which can hardly be seen to much advantage from any other external point of view, being inclosed with other buildings. The west front, except the great window, is of the Norman period, from 1077 to 1130; and consists of a centre flanked by two turrets, and of two wings, the latter containing the entrances to the side aisles. The middle doorway presents five receding arches, moulded with rich sculptures, in the manner of some French Cathedrals. The interior of the Cathedral is generally plain, but the Norman arches, more especially the upper tier of the nave, display some elaborate ornamentation; the north transept is also decorated. The tombs of Bishop Merton and others, here and in the chancel, are worthy of attention. In the south transept is the admired doorway of the Chapter-house. A monument of Charles Dickens, who was born at Rochester and died at Gad's Hill, and whose last unfinished story, "Edwin Drood," contains more than one scene in the Cathedral, will be regarded with much interest by the visitors to this fine old place.

## NEW-YEAR'S GREETINGS BY TELEPHONE.

The wonderful performances of applied physical science at the present day have gone far towards annihilating both space and time, as natural obstacles to human correspondence and intercourse of thought. One kind of apparatus succeeds to another, with the progress of invention from year to year, providing new facilities of distant communication, which is effected almost instantaneously, and so as to give the sense of being in the immediate presence, though not in sight, of the persons with whom conversation is held. It may be remembered how, two or three years ago, some directors of electric telegraphy in London invited an evening party of ladies and gentlemen to a grand telegraphic *seance* at Westminster, at which one or two of the Royal Princes and other distinguished visitors were among the company. They were entertained during several hours with sending and receiving complimentary messages, or exchanging kind inquiries and replies to and from New York, Washington, Calcutta, Sydney, Melbourne, and Hong-Kong, if our recollection be correct, and many other remote places; but the messages were delivered at various hours of the day or night, from the differences of latitude and longitude all over the earth. The President of the United States, for example, could receive at six o'clock, or thereabouts, a telegram dispatched to him from England at nine o'clock the same evening; but the Viceroy of India had not risen from his morning sleep—to him, in the East, it was to-morrow morning—when the London evening assembly bade his Excellency a fair "Good-night." The reader will now look at our Artist's Illustration of a scene which actually took place not many days ago, where people gathering at a similar invitation, to satisfy themselves of the powers of the telephone, were enabled to use the miraculous hearing-tubes, applied to their own ears, and could listen to words spoken in another place, by the aid of the conducting wires. It may readily be conceived that New-Year's Greetings, if such a telephonic *seance* were appointed for the eve of the First of January, would be a most appropriate matter of conversation, within certain geographical limits. But, if the range of communication by telephone should ever be so far extended as is that of the electric telegraph, there would be some embarrassment in the exchange of congratulations upon New-Year's Day. The clock does not strike twelve simultaneously all round the world, nor has the sun been ordained to perform the impossible task of shining, at noon, upon all places at once. The night of one country is the yesterday of another, and the to-morrow of a third. A whole day's reckoning is lost, in "Meeting the Sun"—to quote the title of Mr. W. Simpson's pleasant book—when the traveller by ocean steamer from Yokohama crosses the 180th degree of longitude—west or east—on his voyage to San Francisco. The instantaneous circulation, therefore, of New Year's Greetings, may prove to be not a very simple matter, let Science do whatever she will.

The West African mail brings news that a force of Houssas has left Elmina for Danco, and that other troops are to be dispatched there as soon as possible, to punish the natives of for having killed two English Customs officials.

The Queen has approved the appointment of Sir Henry Bulwer, K.C.M.G., to be Governor of Natal. Sir Henry Bulwer, has already served as Lieutenant-Governor of Natal for upwards of five years.

A prize of £200 is offered by the Institute of Science and Art of Milan for the best life of Leonardo da Vinci. The time allowed is four years. It can be written in Latin, English, French, or German.

## WORKS OF THE OLD MASTERS.

For the first time, we find the Winter Exhibition at Burlington House disappointing, comparatively speaking, though there is much to delight and instruct. We miss the usual proportion of works of engrossing interest to the more serious students of art and its historical development. In Room IV., for instance, which is customarily devoted to works illustrating the progress of painting from its revival, and the tentative efforts of the leading painters of the several schools, till the technical perfection of the *cinque-cento* was attained, there are much fewer examples than usual. Obviously, a most important function of these exhibitions is to bring to light from the obscurity of private collections, and to place together for comparison, all and any works that may serve to fill up lacunæ in, or correct and complete the fascinating story of art through the centuries of its naïve, pious, struggling growth. To provide a display of popular and attractive pictures would always be easy for the Academicians; but they have a higher duty to perform. Again there are comparatively few works of the nobler and ampler Italian schools which, with their pure sentiment, their sense of beauty, and aim at ideal form, and their splendour and harmony of colour, afford the best corrective to so much that is little, commonplace, and crude in recent art. It is true the Academy has not here a wide, inexhaustible field to select from, for the taste of the earlier collectors of this country, with few exceptions, unhappily, as we must think, preferred the *genre* pieces and landscapes of the Low Countries. The Exhibition contains, on the other hand, a rich and varied show of works by deceased masters of the British school; but it must be confessed that the living painter has less to learn from our insular art than from that of Rome and Florence, Venice and Bologna.

The collection is, in short, relatively to most of its predecessors, more numerous than select; and we have not before seen in Piccadilly so many pictures neither important nor representative. This remark applies especially to Room No. I. The half-length of Richard Brinsley Sheridan (17), by Sir Joshua Reynolds, should, of course, be interesting on account of the subject; but both the physiognomy and the painting are somewhat disappointing. We need not dwell, at least for the present, on other works by Sir Joshua in this room, nor on those by Romney and Gainsborough, although the portraits of the wife (12) and daughter (49) of the last awaken pleasant associations—so much more worthily are these masters represented further on. Wilkie's early "Card-Players" (34) and his later "Old Man Teazing a Girl" (31), both well known from the engravings, seem to have acquired a little heaviness from the too free use of bitumen in the preparatory painting, but the first has entirely escaped the cracking that so frequently follows the use of that fascinating but treacherous pigment. For character and for the humorous significance of the expressions, this picture is decidedly superior to the card-playing groups by Teniers in the next room; only in freedom of touch does it fall short of the Dutchman. "The Unpaid Bill; or, the Doctor Reproving his Son's Prodigality" (30) is curious as an attempt by Turner (made in 1808), and almost his sole attempt, to deal with an interior figure-subject. The figures, as might be expected, have but a sort of comical expressiveness; yet a keen sense of the effects of light is already apparent in the illumination of the laboratory shelves, bottles, and implements from the window. This gallery contains, however, one work—another example of Turner—impossible to overlook if only on account of its size—i.e., the "Autumnal Morning" (41), in his classical manner, lent by Mrs. Morrison from the little-known collection at Basildown, whence are derived several other very remarkable pictures here. The sapient authorities who seek to elevate Turner at the expense of Claude forget that the English painter could not have been of their opinion or he would not have imitated the Lorrainer so often and so strenuously; they forget that "imitation is the sincerest form of flattery," or admiration. This whole composition, as well as the classical ruin, the altar, and the round of dancing female figures, all testify that emulation of Claude was paramount in Turner's mind during its execution. We may, however, accord to the English artist as more emphatically his own the application of the principle of repetition of similar forms in succeeding planes of diminishing distinctness, whereby he attained the expression of aerial vastness and varied suggestiveness. Still this grandiose composition is not so impressive, sympathetic, or poetic as some Turners of its class, while it has little of the simple, broad, and sweet purity of Claude. It is much obscured, however, by darkened glazes, or brown varnish.

The interest of the exhibition increases greatly in Gallery II. We have here gems of the Dutch and Flemish schools from the Royal collection and from those of Lords Strafford and Normanton, Mr. Walter, M.P. (of the *Times*), and others. Bearing in mind the lower aims of these northern painters, their grey and leaden skies compared with the gold and azure of Italy, their common life and associations, and accepting their frequently debased tastes as best we may, we must yet admit that their truth of representation is entitled to sincere respect; and that their patient, loyal, and exquisite workmanship supplies almost faultless models to the realistic painter for all time. The first work that arrests our attention is "The Marriage Feast at Cana" (55), by Jan Steen, a composition of innumerable small figures, full of character, invention, and incident; though, of course, there is no sign of reverent imagination, no attempt at idealisation or historical propriety. There are few works of the master so elaborately finished as this; and when we trace the loving care lavished on every part, and recall the number of able works from the same hand, we can but feel assured that the habits of the artist, imkeeper though he was, were very different from those imputed to him. No. 62 is the first of three Hobbemas. In this, a rich picturesque "Landscape with Figures," the greens employed (which are known to have proved fugitive) have in parts faded, leaving a prevalent dark-bluish tone. No. 77 has been injured by rubbing. No. 80 is unusually rich in tone; a thicker impasto and more varnish have been used in the vehicle, and have "locked up" the colours. "The Painter's Daughter" (63), by Rembrandt, is not specially remarkable. But in the highest degree characteristic are No. 101, the Holy Family, illustrating, in a candle-light subject that must have been painted in great measure from memory, the master's scientific knowledge of the effects of light and shade; No. 117, "Christ and Mary Magdalen at the Tomb," showing that rare compound of realistic poet-painter; and No. 234, "Rembrandt's Cook," a slight but marvellous example of matured power in its loaded impasto and brilliant handling. "A Young Lion" (77) lying prone on the ground, and twisting its lithe though massive body in play after the manner of feline creatures, is a most admirable study by Rubens, far surpassing anything by his pupil Snyders.

We have now reached several excellent examples of Teniers. But first we would invite the visitor's attention to a half-length portrait of himself by Franz Hals (87), unaccountably placed above "the line," though an exceptionally fine piece of portraiture. There is no demonstrative dash or *bravura* of execution here; only the hand is rather sketchily treated, to

place it in due subordination. The good-looking face is modelled with the utmost completeness, the twinkling eye of the *bon vivant* and the suggestive smile are instinct with vitality. The pictures by Teniers represent his different manners, and include the well-known "Kermesse" (88), from Buckingham Palace; "Le Chapeau Rouge" (85), belonging to Mr. S. Sanders, full of character and with capital effect of light; and "Le Bonnet Rouge" (89), lent by the Earl of Stratford, in the painter's greyer silvery style—both so named from the red cap suspended on a chair back of one of the party in each of drinkers, smokers, and card-players—together with the unusually careful "Old Woman Peeling Turnips" (105), sent by Mr. Lewis Fry; and Lord Penrhyn's "Village Fête" (128), in the next room, which is on that larger scale in which Teniers does not appear to the greatest advantage. The extraordinarily crisp, airy, yet precisely descriptive touch displayed in Teniers' works must always give him a place apart among the many Dutch masters of technique. The microscopic elaboration of F. Mieris (110), and of that analogously minute but rarer stippler Ary de Vos (98 and 100), does not compensate for the absence of the freedom, spirit, and concomitant suggestiveness to which we allude. We must pass with bare mention the quaint "Nativity" (91), by Adrian Ostade; the Gabriel Metzu (92), which has been much injured by restoration; an excellent small Paul Potter (112), marvellous for the rendering of the animals' coats, and the bull in which recalls the large picture at the Hague, and other works by the "little masters" of the Netherlands. An interior subject, a "Girl Peeling Apples" (103), shows an ill-drawn face, the light and shade, however, due probably to the influence of Rembrandt, is effective. But the equal intensity of shade in the open-air subject, "The Milkmaid" (36), is misplaced. Passing into the third or great room, we find, as usual, a number of large works of various schools. First to meet the eye is Vandyke's pretty allegory, since so often repeated, of "Time clipping the wings of Love" (125). In the next picture the master is seen at his best as a portrait-painter; i.e. in a group, of Lords John and Bernard Stuart, a stately presentation, if, as often, the attitudes are a little affected. To Reynolds's "Death of Dido" has been rather injudiciously accorded the post of honour; and flanking it are "Charity" and "Fortitude," two of the designs for compartments of the west window of the chapel of New College, Oxford. The masses of rich colour in all three pictures do not compensate for their conventionality. The higher and more ideal Sir Joshua's aim the more his studied breadth inclined to emptiness. The fine Cuypp from the Queen's collection; an "Immaculate Conception," of the usual type turned out from Murillo's studio, brings us to a half-length "Female Figure," by some inferior follower of Leonardo da Vinci, though attributed to the master himself. Probably by his able scholar, Andrea Salaino, there is a "Virgin and Child" (200) in the fourth room, beautiful in feeling and finish, and worthily supporting the high character of the Lombard school. What haunting fascination must there not have been in the inscrutable smile of Leonardo's favourite model that it should appear so often in his works; and how subtle must be the master's rendering, or idealisation of that smile, that these and all his followers should have constantly sought to reproduce it! "The Triumph of Pan" (141) is one of the finest Nicholas Poussins in existence—wonderful for spirit of conception, composition, and mastery of the figure. Near this is "Venus and Adonis," by Titian—the repeatedly-painted design, of which we have in the National Gallery a version. This was probably the finer picture original has suffered terribly. A "Holy Family" (150), in a reddish tone, is an exceptionally good example of Ridolfo Ghirlandaio; but the same certainty cannot exist respecting succeeding works attributed to Giorgione (151) and Paul Veronese (153). No. 156, a half-length female figure from Blenheim, is of great interest. It is called "La Fornarina," presumably on the uncertain ground of the face resembling somewhat that of the large moulded *bella*, so styled, the reputed mistress of Raphael, represented in the picture of the Uffizi. Really the two works have little in common, and the costume here is that of a lady of rank. The portrait was formerly attributed to Raphael, like the picture in the Uffizi; but Dr. Waagen rightly gave it to Sebastian del Piombo, under whose name it now appears. Some recent critics have in like manner claimed the world-famous Uffizi picture for the great scholar of Michael Angelo. Close by is another work of much interest—a half-length group, from the Duke of Grafton's collection, of "Perry Carondelet and his Secretary," which is ascribed to Raphael. Of the pristine execution of the principal head it is difficult to form any opinion, so much has it been tampered with; but of its original merit we can guess from the admirably-characterised and better-preserved heads in shadow. In some respects, the treatment has affinity to Raphael's portrait of Pope Julius II., to whose Court Carondelet was sent as Envoy by the Emperor Maximilian; but the resemblance is too remote to render it probable that this is either in whole or in part (as some say) the work of Raphael. We have, however, as we think, not far to seek for its authorship. On comparing it with the so-called Fornarina, last noticed, there can, we think, be little doubt that we have here another production by the great *frate*; even the execution of the far-trimmings of the robe in one, and of the mantle in the other, seems conclusive on the point. We need not add that the portraits of Sebastian del Piombo are extremely scarce; and the discovery here made, if it be a discovery, exemplifies the value of these exhibitions in bringing together rare treasures that could never otherwise be compared except in memory. In No. 161 we have a full-length portrait, with a strongly individualised head, by the rather rare Spanish master Alonso Cano. Vandyke's full-length of Queen Henrietta Maria, Charles the First's unhappy consort, is quite pathetic in its singular pallor and *morne* expression. A "Flight into Egypt," by Murillo, from models drawn from the streets of Seville, presents the naturalness which has rendered the painter popular, and which was so dear to the old-fashioned amateur.

The remaining pictures in this room consist of a splendid group of works of the British school. Romney's full-length of Lady Rouse-Boughton strikes us, like other of his works this year, as rather commonplace, or, at least, as revealing a too obviously intentional simplicity and breadth. Even his Emma Lyon, as a shepherdess (No. 247, in Gallery V.)—the model who so fascinated the painter, as she afterwards fascinated Sir William Hamilton and Nelson—is not quite so captivating as usual, though the glance she throws over her shoulder is designed, only too palpably, to bewitch the spectator.

Returning to the Great Room, two pictures here, out of several by Gainsborough, that are entitled "The Cottage Door" (172 and 177), suggest comparison, which, however, is hardly permitted, owing to the height of the latter. The foliage in the first is heavily massed, and even more conventional than is the painter's wont. But the ray of golden light that glorifies the group of mother and children about the threshold is as beautiful technically as the effect is poetical in sentiment. The other picture is also rich in colour and perhaps more equally excellent. As a portrait-painter Gainsborough is





ROCHESTER CATHEDRAL.

DRAWN BY S. READ.



equally well represented in the full-length of Mr. A. Moysey, painted, very likely, soon after Mr. Moysey became member for Bath, in 1774, the year the artist left that town for London. If so, Gainsborough had nothing of his art to learn in the metropolis. The portrait is admirable; the head full of animation and refined character. We cannot resist digressing again to mention, in this connection, the two family portraits in the fifth room sent by the present Earl of Kilmorey. Nothing can be more felicitous than the genial, humorous, kindly, and intelligent, if plain, physiognomy of "Jack," tenth Viscount Kilmorey (253), as he stands with legs astride, in his blue coat and breeches, and his capacious scarlet waistcoat, trimmed with gold lace. Hardly less striking is the pendant of his eldest son, the Hon. Thomas Needham (256), in the uniform of the Grenadier Guards, holding the long pike that was still carried. We all know the airy grace and refined charm of Gainsborough's female portraits; but in these exceptional works he proves himself equally at home in dealing with strong masculine character. Of his great rival, Reynolds, there are no less than twenty-four examples, at a few of which we have already glanced. In these we may trace the master's progress from his early careful attention to modelling—often too fully exposed by the faded glazings; to his mature power—the fruits of which are, also, often damaged by experiments with dangerous media and pigments; and thence to his latest development or decline—when theories of indicative generalisation held dangerous sway. But it is plain that these examples are generally but gleanings left from abundant harvests of previous years. At all events, we experienced no surprise from the Reynoldses, with one most salient exception—at which we have now arrived—i.e., the group of Lady Smyth and her children (176), painted in 1787, therefore at the acme of Sir Joshua's power, and, so far as we know, one of his two greatest masterpieces—the group of Lady Cockburn and her children being the other. It would be difficult to overpraise this picture. The quiet, gentle air of maternal love in Lady Smyth is in charming contrast to the rousing vivacity of the children: the two little girls holding their brother on their shoulder; and the dashing *mouvementé* execution of the children is as appropriate as the more deliberate handling reserved for the mother—though the picture loses, perhaps, a little in harmony as a whole from this disparity. Lady Smyth sits in a simple white dress with black mantilla—her head covered with a hat and feathers of the period. But from the broad brim of this hat falls a shadow over nearly the whole face—tender, diaphanous—impossible to describe. Reynolds introduced this effect—borrowed, perhaps, from Rubens's mis-called "Chapeau de Paille"—in one of his portraits of Nelly O'Brien and other works, but he never mastered it as in this technical triumph. The picture is the property of Mr. W. S. Stirling Crawford, and, happily, in perfect preservation. Strange that it is so little known. Mr. Crawford also sends another fine Reynolds, close by, a full-length of Mrs. Mathew, charmingly graceful, unusually complete, and likewise in wonderful preservation. After these, the intervening full-length of Lady Beauchamp cannot interest us much, good as it is. Reynolds must have used vermilion in the cheeks and lips instead of the customary carmine, or the red could hardly have remained so vivid.

Two other masterpieces by Constable and Turner remain to be noticed in this room. The "Pope's Villa" (175), by Turner, evinces the master's command of the resources of picturesque composition in a high degree, and the figures are unusually well done. Its chief beauty, however, and that is great, consists in the gorgeous glow of sunlight that suffuses the earth, and sleeps, suspended as it were, in the misty air. The "Sea Coast, Hastings," from the same prolific hand, forms but a comparatively commonplace pendant, yet it is full of windy movement and incident. "The Lock," by Constable, the finest of his pictures of this subject, will be a surprise to many. Even now Constable is not appreciated in his own country, as he has long been and is appreciated by the fine judges of France—where his works helped essentially to form some of the best landscapists of modern times. What truth to nature—forgetting all studio conventions and traditions of the schools (as Turner never forgot them until he forgot nature too); what crystalline atmosphere; what shimmer of living daylight, reflected tremulously from blade and leaf; what force of colour; what solidity of *factice* are there not in this very powerful landscape!

The contents of Galleries IV. and V. we must reserve for a future article.

### THE GROSVENOR GALLERY.

The leading feature of the Winter Exhibition at this gallery is a collection of the works of Mr. Watts—probably the most complete representation of any painter that has ever been brought together. A large proportion of the works have been exhibited before, some of them more than once; and these are, therefore, more or less familiar to the public. But some, especially of the portraits, are new, at least to us. It is announced that the present is the first of a series of retrospective exhibitions of the works of selected living artists that are intended to be held at the same gallery. The series is worthily inaugurated, and Mr. Watts well deserves such commemoration.

Although, perhaps, no English painter of eminence has had so slender a following in precisely his own path, his influence, so far as it has extended, and however indirectly, must have been for good. At the very outset of his artistic career in Italy Mr. Watts evidently became deeply impressed with the qualities of the great Italian masters of the sixteenth century—their lofty conceptions, their idealised form and largeness of treatment, the grave dignity of their portraiture, the sober harmony of their colouring. And ever since, true to the spirit with which he thus became imbued, his works have been an eloquent protest against the vulgar aims, the pettiness, and garishness of much of the art of the day. An imagination at once elevated and almost morbidly refined helped both to strengthen his predilections and to supply him with *motif* in his unaided isolation, though probably the long-delayed lack of recognition and continued absence of opportunity have prevented him employing that imagination on any extensive work or sustained scheme. A strong tinge of melancholy, and sympathy with sorrowing and suffering humanity, found congenial food for assimilation in the classical myths of fate and destiny, and also in the *morbidità* of the Italians, the twilight skies of the Venetians; and the suggestiveness that has doubtless accrued to Italian pictures by the dimming and darkening of Time, by the obscuration of repeated varnishing, by abrasion, and other ill-usage. Here, indeed, the poet painter found a stumbling-block. The low key of much of Mr. Watts's flesh painting can hardly be accounted for except on the supposition that he has sought to reproduce the present aspect of those old masters, forgetting the effect that Time will in turn have on his own works. Owing perhaps, also, partly to some original defect of training, and partly to an over-fastidious temperament, Mr. Watts's technical method is imperfect; it has not the direct simplicity which that of all the old masters certainly possessed, however obscured now; his

works have not the aspect of a rendering of nature at first hand; his transparent and opaque tints are embroiled; there is little pure and simple breadth of tone; and though some suggestive poetical qualities are obtained, others essential to technical excellence are sacrificed. It is this peculiarity that has retarded the painter's acceptance by many artists and the public. With these general observations we must be content, at least for the present. To review the whole collection would be impossible within our limits; nor is it imperatively necessary, many of them, as already remarked, being more or less familiar to our readers.

The few water-colour drawings that find a place in the gallery hardly demand detailed criticism.

A collection of 600 pictures and other works illustrative of British Field-Sports has been added as a free exhibition to the attractions of the Alexandra Palace. As will be readily conceived, the exhibition is of a novel, varied, interesting character; and, indeed, of considerable importance when we recollect how large a space field-sports have always occupied in British life, and how many able artists have engaged in their representation. The collection illustrates hunting, shooting, racing, and other British sports, and comprises pictures or designs by Morland, Gillray, Rowlandson, James Ward, Landseer, the two Seymours, Cruikshank, and very many other artists of note.

### FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

#### ITALY.

The King and Queen on Saturday last received the members of the diplomatic body in Rome. At King Humbert's reception on New-Year's Day of the deputation of the Lower House, alluding to Prince Bismarck's reported designs of interference on behalf of the Vatican, his Majesty said the Italian Government was firmly decided not to admit of the slightest discussion on certain questions touching the internal order of Italy.

#### SPAIN.

A Royal decree was read in the Cortes yesterday week suspending the sitting of both Chambers, in accordance with Article 32 of the Constitution.

The Mineralogical, Ceramic, and Glass Exhibition in the Retiro Park, Madrid, will be open for three months. Specimens will be received until April 15.

#### PORTUGAL.

The King opened the Cortes on Monday with a speech, in which he dwelt upon the friendly relations with Spain, evidenced by the interchange of visits between the Monarchs of the two countries. Projects of various reforms, and of measures tending to the development of the internal resources of the country, would be laid before the Cortes, and a scheme for establishing a balance between income and expenditure.

#### GERMANY.

The Emperor has received New-Year's congratulations from the Czar of Russia. At the reception held by his Majesty on Sunday he is said to have expressed his firm trust in a continuance of European peace, and to have distinguished Prince Bismarck by special marks of confidence. On Wednesday evening the Emperor and Court attended the performance of Wagner's opera, "Lohengrin." Madame Albani took the part of Elsa, and achieved a great success. Every seat in the house was occupied.

Professor Ludwig Herrmann, the painter of marine and architectural subjects, died on the 29th ult. in Berlin, the Imperial Academy of Art and the various literary societies of the city being represented at the funeral.

#### AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

The members of the Liberal party in the Hungarian Diet on Sunday presented their congratulations on the New Year to M. Tisza, the Minister-President.

The sum collected for the victims of the Ring Theatre already in the hands of the burgomaster of Vienna exceeds one million of florins. A large amount has yet to come.

#### RUSSIA.

It is semi-officially announced that the Chinese Government has paid to Russia, through Messrs. Baring Brothers, in London, the first instalment of the amount of compensation stipulated by the Kuldja Treaty.

According to intelligence from Warsaw, 2600 persons have been arrested in connection with the late riots. The number of Jewish families who have suffered is estimated at 6000.

#### AMERICA.

President Arthur has returned to Washington. On Saturday last the new Chinese Minister was presented to him; and on Monday he gave a series of brilliant receptions, among those present being the members of the diplomatic body and the chief Government officials.

The floor of a room in Shanesville, Ohio, where a festival was proceeding, gave way last Saturday evening, and the ruins caught fire. About a hundred persons were injured, and over a dozen lives were lost.

It is estimated that the total immigration to the United States for the past year was 440,000 persons, of whom 125,000 were Germans. It is thought that the number of Germans will be 25 per cent more next year than this.

The Nova Scotian Legislature has been summoned to meet on Jan. 19 for the dispatch of business.

The youthful Gaekwar of Baroda was on Thursday week invested with full powers of administration by the Governor of Bombay, Sir James Fergusson. The Gaekwar expressed undeviating loyalty to the Queen as Empress of India.

During December the Cape emigration agent sent 399 emigrants to Cape Colony, as against 175 in the corresponding month of 1880. They consisted of 315 artisans and domestic servants, 59 agricultural settlers, and 25 recruits for the Cape Mounted Riflemen. The total number sent out during the past year was 4160, as against 2607 in 1880. The agricultural settlers numbered in all 722 souls, and they took with them in money alone a total sum of £15,211, a little over £21 per head, in this respect comparing very favourably with agricultural emigrants to other colonies.

A correspondent at Tai-Yuen-Fu, in Shansi, North China, writes to us with reference to Mr. Charles Barclay's account of his examination of the reputed "Jacob's Well," near Nablus, in Palestine, an illustration of which appeared in our Journal on June 18 of last year. Mr. R. Harold Scholefield, M.B., F.R.C.S., who writes upon this occasion, was there in April, 1879, with some friends, and then carefully examined the true mouth of the well, a circular hole, grooved by ropes in a large block of stone within the vault. They actually descended into the vault for this purpose instead of merely peering down through the large ragged opening in the roof, described by Mr. Barclay. The true mouth of the well, indeed, is so far from being a new discovery, that an account may be found in Miss Rogers's "Domestic Life in Palestine" of the sending of a boy down to the bottom of the well, letting him down by a rope, to get the Bible dropped into it by Dr. Wilson, in 1841. Captain Anderson, R.E., of the Palestine Exploration Fund service, descended the well to the depth of 75 ft.

### THE COURT.

The ordinary routine of her Majesty's home life has been but little varied the past week. Madame Marie Roze sang one evening before the Queen and the Royal family at Osborne. The five pieces performed were accompanied by Signor Randegger on the pianoforte. The ladies and gentlemen in waiting joined the Royal circle in the drawing-room, and the Hon. Lady Ponsonby and Misses Ponsonby and Lady Cowell were present by invitation.

Princess Louise of Lorne and the Governor-General of Canada have visited the Art-Treasures Exhibition at Ryde, with Princess Beatrice, since its opening by her Royal Highness.

Mr. P. O. Adams arrived at Osborne last Saturday, and kissed hands on his appointment as Minister at Berne. The Royal dinner party that evening included Princess Louise and the Marquis of Lorne, Princess Beatrice, and Prince Leopold, the Dowager Marchioness of Ely, Lieutenant-General the Right Hon. Sir Henry and the Hon. Lady Ponsonby and Miss Ponsonby, Lieutenant-General Sir Samuel Browne, and Sir John Carstairs M'Neill.

On New-Year's Day the Queen, Princess Louise of Lorne and the Marquis, Princess Beatrice, and Prince Leopold attended Divine service at Whippingham church; the Rev. Canon Prothero and the Rev. Canon Fleming, Vicar of St. Michael's, Chester-square, officiating. Canon Fleming dined with her Majesty.

Princess Louise and the Marquis of Lorne, after passing the Christmas and the New-Year opening with the Queen, left for Bagshot Park on Monday to visit the Duke and Duchess of Connaught. Her Majesty, assisted by Princess Beatrice and Prince Leopold, distributed New-Year's gifts to the servants of the Royal Household. The Royal party, with the ladies in waiting, entered the stewards' room, where the upper servants were assembled shortly after six o'clock, and after distributing the gifts to them proceeded to the servants' hall, where the gifts were in a like manner distributed to the under servants. There was a Christmas-tree in each room. The Hon. Amy Lambart left Osborne.

Her Majesty and Princess Beatrice have taken Newport and Cowes within their recent drives. The Rev. Canon Prothero and Mrs. Prothero and the Rev. George Connor have dined with the Queen.

Mr. William Patrick Andrew, chairman of the Scinde, Punjab, and Delhi Railway Company, has been knighted.

Major-General Du Plat and Captain Bigge have succeeded Lieutenant-General Gardiner and Colonel Sir John Carstairs M'Neill as Equerries in Waiting.

The Queen's annual gifts to the poor of Windsor, Holy Trinity, and Clewer were distributed on New-Year's Eve, in the riding-school at Windsor Castle, by the Lord High Almoner and the district clergy; the Mayor of the borough, with the usual Royal officials, being in attendance. A ton and a half of beef and some sixty tons of coals were given among 825 persons; her Majesty also contributing £100 to the Royal Clothing Club at Windsor, which donation is added to the subscriptions of the depositors to increase their yearly savings.

#### THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The old year was wound up at Sandringham by a lawn meet of the West Norfolk hounds in front of the house, the members of the hunt, with the master, Mr. Anthony Hamond, being entertained by the Prince and Princess of Wales, who, with their house party, afterwards joined in the chase. A large field assembled to do honour to their Royal hosts. On New-Year's Day Divine service was performed at Sandringham church by the Rector, and the Rev. T. Teignmouth Shore, Incumbent of Berkeley Chapel, Mayfair; their Royal Highnesses, with Princesses Louise, Victoria, and Maud of Wales, and the guests at Sandringham, being present. Their Royal Highnesses' party broke up on Monday, the Prince coming to town and presiding at the first meeting of the Dean Stanley Memorial Committee; and Mr. Boehm, A.R.A., is intrusted with the execution of the memorial. His Royal Highness went to Cumberland Lodge on Tuesday, on a visit to Prince and Princess Christian for a few days' shooting in the Windsor preserves. The Princess and her daughters remain at Sandringham.

The Princess has sent to King Kalakua several photographs of herself and her sons, as a contribution to a bazaar to be held in Honolulu in aid of the building of the cathedral there.

Considerable preparations have been made at Bradgate Park for the visit of the Prince next Monday. An address from the Corporation will be presented at the railway station.

It is stated that the Prince and Princess will shortly open a new wing and chapel added to the Margate Sea-Bathing Infirmary by Sir Erasmus Wilson.

The Duke of Edinburgh will visit the Shetlands on the 23rd inst., when his Royal Highness will inspect the Naval Reserve, and also lay the foundation-stone of the new municipal buildings at Lerwick. Great preparations will be made to accord a loyal reception in this northern corner. The Duke has consented to preside on Feb. 18 at a dinner of the Cabmen's Benevolent Association, to be held at Willis's Rooms.

The Empress of Austria's hunters have arrived at Combermere Abbey, where her Imperial Majesty is expected on the 20th inst. Major Bulkeley will be her pilot in the field.

The marriage of Mr. Louis Ponsonby, only son of the Hon. Gerald and Lady Maria Ponsonby, with Miss Leyborne Popham, of Littlecote, will take place on Feb. 9; that between Mr. Rolleston, of Watnah Hall, Notts, and Miss Maud Dalzell, youngest daughter of the late Colonel the Hon. Robert Dalzell, on Feb. 23; and that of Mr. Uthred Hay Dunbar, eldest son of Sir William Dunbar, Bart., of Mochrum, Wigtonshire, and Miss Grant, eldest daughter of Mr. Grant, of Kilgraston, Perthshire, and granddaughter of the late Mr. and Lady Lucy Grant, will take place after Easter.

The "Inseparables" Amateur Dramatic Club give a performance of "A Scrap of Paper" at the St. George's Hall on Thursday evening, Jan. 12, in aid of the fund of the sufferers by the burning of the King Theatre, Vienna.

The trustees of the late Mr. Harris, Prothonotary of Lancashire, who are about to erect out of the fortune at their disposal a new Free Library and Museum for Preston, and endow a technological school, have approved of a site purchased at a cost of four thousand five hundred pounds for a new Orphanage for all creeds, and are, subject to the approval of the Chancery Court, about to appropriate ninety thousand pounds for the erection and endowment of the Orphanage.

In the case of the Bend Or libel case, in which the proprietors of the *Morning Post* had obtained a rule *nisi* for a new trial, on the ground of misdirection and excessive damages, it has become unnecessary to press for a new trial, the plaintiff having consented to take a considerably reduced amount. The case was disposed of through the instrumentality of Mr. Justice Field. The Duke of Westminster forwarded to the *Morning Post* five hundred pounds as his contribution toward the expenses incurred in defending the action.





ARCTIC EXPLORATION: THE JEANNETTE, MR. J. GORDON BENNETT'S VESSEL, IN THE PACK OF ICE.



## SURGEON J. F. McCREA, V.C.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to confer the decoration of the Victoria Cross upon Surgeon John Frederick McCrea, 1st Regiment of the Cape Mounted Yeomanry, for conspicuous bravery in the Basuto campaign. This gallant young officer is son of the late Captain Herbert Taylor McCrea, 43rd Light Infantry, and of Elizabeth Dobrée, his wife, daughter of the late John Carey, Esq., of Castle Carey, Guernsey. He is grandson of the late Major Robert McCrea, 5th Royal Veterans, who served through the American War of Independence, and



SURGEON J. F. McCREA, V.C.

was severely wounded on several occasions. The portrait is from a photograph by Messrs. Elliott and Fry.

## MAJOR A. G. HAMMOND, V.C.

Major Arthur George Hammond, Bengal Staff Corps, who has merited the honour of the Victoria Cross, is fifth son of the late Major T. J. Hammond, who was in the service of the Hon. East India Company during twenty-five years, and who served in the first Burmese war. Major A. G. Hammond was educated at King Edward's School, Sherborne, and entered Addiscombe College on Feb. 7, 1861. On June 7 of the same



LIEUTENANT DE LONG, COMMANDER OF THE JEANNETTE.

year he passed the examination for his commission, gaining the second place in the whole College, and four prizes. Having landed in India, in December, 1861, he was attached to H.M.'s 82nd Regiment at Delhi, and afterwards to the 12th Native Infantry; and in September, 1863, joined the Corps of Guides (Q.O.), at Mardan. With that Regiment he served in some frontier affairs, and throughout the Jawaki campaign 1877-8, for which he received the medal and clasp, and special thanks in the despatches of Brigadier-General Keyes, for his gallant actions. He also went through the entire Afghan campaigns from 1878 to 1880, including the capture of Ali Musjid, and operations round Cabul in December, 1879. For these services he obtained a special mention by Sir F. Roberts, for his distinguished conduct; as well as the Victoria Cross, with the medal and two clasps. The portrait is from a photograph by Mr. T. Fall, of Baker-street.

Mr. Menelaus, of Dowlais, has informed the Mayor of Cardiff that he is prepared to transfer to the Free Library Committee, for the fine-art gallery which they propose establishing, pictures from his collection to the value of more than £10,000.

## RECENT ARCTIC EXPLORATIONS.

Much anxiety has been felt, both in England and in America, during the last two or three months of the past year, for the safety of the brave and patient men embarked in two different Arctic exploring expeditions, one directing its course from Europe, to the Polar sea north of Siberia round the Franz Josef Land archipelago, beyond Novaya Zemlya; the other, from America, proceeding in an opposite direction, to pass the large island called Wrangel Land, which is also situated north of Siberia, but lies off the north-eastern shore of the Asiatic



MAJOR A. G. HAMMOND, V.C.

Continent, and is approached through Behring's Strait. The first-mentioned expedition was that of the Eira, fitted out and conducted by an English gentleman, Mr. Benjamin Leigh Smith. The second was that of the Jeannette, formerly called the Pandora, belonging to Mr. J. Gordon Bennett, proprietor of the *New York Herald*.

Mr. Leigh Smith has done good service to geography at his own sole expense, during a course of years, having made important discoveries both in Spitzbergen and Franz Josef Land. He has expended at least £18,000 on this object, solely with a view to advancing geographical knowledge. The value of that



ARCTIC EXPLORATION: EIRA HARBOUR, FRANZ JOSEF LAND, THE SUPPOSED WINTER QUARTERS OF MR. LEIGH SMITH.  
FROM A PHOTOGRAPH TAKEN BY MR. W. J. A. GRANT, IN 1880.—SEE PAGE 13.



service was recognised last May, when Mr. Leigh Smith received the high honour of being selected as one of the society's gold medallists for the year. The Eira, as is well known, was built by Mr. Leigh Smith, at Peterhead, in 1879-80, for the purpose of prosecuting summer voyages of discovery in the Arctic regions. She is 360 tons burden, builder's measurement, and fifty-horse power, 135 ft. long by 25 ft. beam. In the summer of 1880 Mr. Leigh Smith made a very successful voyage in her, during which he coasted the southern shore of Franz Josef Land and made some interesting discoveries. He sailed from Peterhead in the Eira, on her second voyage, on June 13 last. He had with him Captain Lolley, of Hull, as master, Dr. Neale, the surgeon, both of whom sailed in the Eira on her former voyage, and a crew of twenty-two men. He had provisions of all kinds for fourteen months, about two years' supply of bread and flour, and some additional preserved meats received from Gothenburg. His intention was to visit Franz Josef Land a second time, with a view to making further discoveries on its western side, and, if possible, to push northwards near the meridian of Wicke's Land. But he would be guided by the state of the ice, using his best endeavours to enter upon new work, in that direction which appeared most open and promising. The Eira was last seen by the Norwegian schooner Proven (Captain Isaksen) off the Matyushin Shar, on the west coast of Novaya Zemlya, on July 8 last. She was then going northwards. Mr. Leigh Smith had no intention of passing a winter in the ice, and had consequently made no arrangements as regards a rendezvous in the event of accident, or for any other contingency. Indeed, it is certain that his intention was to return this autumn. The continued absence of the Eira has given rise to very grave anxiety. She may either have succeeded in reaching the south coast of Franz Josef Land, and is now passing the winter in Eira Harbour or on some other part of that shore, or she has been caught in the ice to the north of Novaya Zemlya, and is in the drifting pack. As the Eira is not provisioned for a second winter, Mr. Leigh Smith cannot expose his men to the risk of being detained, and consequently he will be unable to wait on board his vessel until September, or even August, for the chance of being released by the breaking up of the ice. His supplies will only last him until August, 1882. It therefore seems likely that he will feel obliged to abandon the Eira in the early part of the ensuing navigable season, and endeavour to effect a retreat in boats by hauling them across floes and taking advantage of lanes of water, probably in the direction of Cape Nassau or Novaya Zemlya.

We give an illustration of the Eira, and one of Eira Harbour, Franz Josef Land, where she may now be lying for the winter. They are from sketches drawn by Mr. W. J. A. Grant, during the voyage of 1880.

Mr. Gordon Bennett's vessel, the Jeannette, was formerly the Pandora, one of the steam gun-boats in the Royal Navy, which served a long commission on the West Coast of Africa. She was purchased by Sir Allan Young, who undertook a voyage in her to Barrow Strait and Peel Sound in 1875, and went a second time in her, in 1876, to be in readiness to assist the Arctic Expedition, in case succour should be needed. Sir Allan Young sold the Pandora to Mr. Gordon Bennett, who had resolved to dispatch an expedition, at his own expense, for discovery by way of Behring Strait. By an Act of Congress, it was arranged that the expedition should be officered and manned from the United States Navy, and should have the advantage of naval discipline.

Lieutenant De Long, to whom Mr. Gordon Bennett gave the command, is an accomplished young officer, who had already gained some experience in ice navigation when serving in a vessel which was sent in search of the *Polaris* off Baffin's Bay. He was ably supported by two other lieutenants, and a well selected scientific staff. When the Jeannette sailed from San Francisco in July, 1879, she had thirty-two souls on board, all told, and was provisioned for three years. Her orders were first to try and meet the Vega, the Swedish exploring vessel of Professor Nordenskiöld, then supposed to be working her way eastward along the Siberian coast, and to furnish any help that she might be in need of; then to push northwards to the westward of Wrangel Land, which was supposed to extend far to the northward. These were wise instructions, for in advancing northwards, in the polar regions, it is always desirable to make progress along a coast trending northwards, with a western aspect. The Jeannette was seen by the whalers up Behring Straits on Sept. 3, in the same year, steering westward; and subsequently a report came from a Jahut that a steamer had been seen in the offing, on Sept. 13, off the mouth of the Lena. From that time until September, 1881, nothing was heard of the Jeannette, a period of two complete years. The most intense anxiety naturally prevailed. We now learn, by Russian telegraph, that the Jeannette was crushed by the ice in 77 deg. 35 min. N. and 157 deg. E. This position is in about the latitude of Cape Chelyushin, the northern extreme of Siberia, but far to the eastward of it, and to the north-east of the Siberian Islands. After the loss of his vessel, it was necessary for Lieutenant De Long to retreat, with his brave comrades, to the Russian settlements in Siberia. He was 550 miles N.E. of the mouths of the Lena; and the direct line of retreat would take him through the narrow channels between the New Siberian Islands. The whole crew of the Jeannette, for there appear to have been no deaths, was divided into three parties, and embarked in two cutters and a whale-boat. They were separated by a gale of wind when only fifty miles from the Siberian coast. The third boat, in command of Mr. Melville, the engineer, reached the eastern mouth of the Lena, and put himself in communication with the Russian Commandant at a station called in the telegram Boloemga (Bulcen?), who immediately sent forward provisions and assistance. The first boat, which Lieutenant De Long himself, and Dr. Ambler the surgeon, arrived at the northern mouth of the Lena, and two of the crew arrived at Berlin for assistance in October. The second boat has not yet been heard of. It will not now be long before these intrepid explorers will be welcomed back to the civilised world; they have been for two years beyond the threshold of the unknown world, and they cannot fail to have collected information which will add to the stock of human knowledge. We heartily congratulate our cousins of the United States on the safety of their countrymen, whose fate was causing so much anxiety, and on the good work they must have accomplished.

Our portrait of Lieutenant De Long is from a photograph by Bradley and Rulofson, of San Francisco.

## GENERAL HOME NEWS.

The *Gazette* announces the appointment of the Earl of Elgin to be Lord Lieutenant of Fife.

The Earl of Kilmorey has been elected a peer of the United Kingdom, in the room of Viscount Bangor, deceased.

The juvenile ball at the Mansion House next Friday, the 13th inst., is not fancy dress.

Sir Erskine Perry has placed his resignation as a member of the Indian Council in the hands of Lord Hartington, after a service of over twenty-two years.

Mr. Alex. Smith Kinnear, Dean of the Faculty of Advocates, has been appointed a Judge of the Court of Session in Scotland.

Lord Pembroke has given £500, spreading over two years, for researches at the Brown Institute on the cause and treatment of distemper.

The chair of Natural History at Edinburgh has been offered to Dr. Francis M. Balfour, F.R.S., author of the treatise on Comparative Embryology.

Mr. Gladstone has consented, subject to the state of public business, to preside on one of the four days of the Eisteddfod, at Denbigh, in August next.

At the first meeting of the Indian section of the Society of Arts, on the 13th inst., Sir Rutherford Alcock, K.C.B., will read a paper on the Opium Trade.

Mr. Gladstone on Thursday week completed the seventy-second year of his age; and the day was celebrated by banquets at Liverpool, Chester, and other places.

A new shaft for the Channel Tunnel has been commenced at the eastern end of the Shakespeare cliffs, on a small piece of land just outside the South Eastern Railway tunnel.

Mr. David Ross, LL.B., has been appointed Commissioner of National Education in Ireland by the Lord Lieutenant, in the room of the late Rev. P. S. Henry, D.D.

A new coffee-tavern was on Monday opened in Rochester-row, Westminster. Cardinal Manning and the Bishop of London took part in the proceedings.

At the Mansion House on Wednesday the Lord Mayor, as President of the City of London Society of Artists, presented to Sir F. W. Truscott, first president, the marble bust executed for the society by Mr. C. B. Birch, A.R.A.

It has been decided by the Leeds Town Council to establish a free museum for the borough in connection with the public library, and to buy the well-known collection of antiquities belonging to Mr. John Holmes, of Leeds.

A Royal proclamation was made last week at the Cross of Edinburgh calling a meeting of Scotch peers at Holyrood Palace on Jan. 11, in order to elect a peer to sit in the House of Lords in place of the Earl of Airlie.

Government have offered a reward of £100 and a free pardon to any accomplice for information as to the theft of the body of the late Lord Crawford. To this sum the present Lord Crawford has added £500.

Mr. Forster has forwarded to Mr. Vere Foster, of Belfast, £100 as a contribution to the emigration scheme which has been carried on for some time by that gentleman; and Mr. Charles Wilson, of Cheltenham, brother to Sir Samuel Wilson, of Hughenden Manor, has also subscribed £100.

During the year 1881 the three great Masonic charitable institutions—the Royal Masonic Institution for Girls, the Royal Masonic Institution for Boys, and the Royal Masonic Benevolent Institution for Aged Freemasons and Freemasons' Widows, received from all sources a total sum of £43,294 14s.

The installation of Mayors in the principal towns of Ireland took place on Monday. At Dublin, Mr. Dawson, M.P., was peaceably inaugurated as Lord Mayor for the year; but at Cork and Limerick the proceedings were of a riotous character.

Captain Johnson, R.N., in the name of Lloyd's, presented last week to Mr. Wrate, chief officer of Coastguard stationed at Hartlepool, a silver medal for gallantry in saving the lives of the crew of the Swedish brig *Esther*, near Hartlepool Lighthouse, during an easterly gale on Oct. 24. The presentation was made at the request of the Admiralty.

At the New-Year holiday in Scotland, kept on Monday, the public offices and banks were closed and business was generally suspended. In Edinburgh the places of amusement had mid-day performances which were largely attended. The Museum of Science and Art was visited by 14,000 persons, the National Gallery by 11,600, and the Museum of the Society of Antiquaries by 9400. Several thousand persons left town by rail.

The Queen has conferred the Albert Medal of the Second Class upon Mr. Francis Pitts, chief officer of the *Pleides*, of Liverpool. While the ship was running before a heavy gale, on May 30 last, a seaman was washed overboard, and Mr. Pitts endeavoured to save him by leaping into the sea with a line. After swimming about 300 yards he was obliged, however, to return to the ship, and was rescued with difficulty and quite exhausted.

A general assembly of Royal Academicians will be held on the 18th inst., to elect two Associates to the Royal Academy; and a special general assembly of the members will be held in the last week of this month for the election of a Royal Academician to fill the post of professor, lecturer, and treasurer to the School of Architecture, vacant by the death of Mr. Street, R.A.

A large crowd assembled at the west or principal front of St. Paul's Cathedral at midnight last Saturday, in order to hear the new peal of bells of the cathedral ring "the Old Year out and the New Year in." It is estimated that there were fully 10,000 persons assembled. When the chimes had concluded, the crowd amused itself with singing "Rule Britannia," and other patriotic airs.

A dramatic entertainment will be given at the Grosvenor Hall, Buckingham Palace-road, on Thursday evening, the 19th inst., in aid of certain charitable institutions in the Earl's-court district. The programme will include "The late Sir Benjamin," a comedy in one act, by E. Romberg; "Drifted Apart," a social sketch by Sir Charles Young; and "A Bachelor's Box," by John Elliot, jun. The characters will be sustained by Lady Monckton, Miss A. Didier, Mr. G. Cannings, Mr. Dundas, and Sir Charles Young.

The first meeting of the year of the Victoria (Philosophical) Institute took place on Monday, at 7, Adelphi-terrace. Captain F. Petrie, the honorary secretary, announced that the institute, founded to investigate philosophical and scientific questions, especially those said to militate against the truth of Revelation, enrolled 122 members during the past year, of which fifty-three were resident in America and the colonies. It was further stated that during the past year many of its American members had combined and founded the "American Institute of Christian Philosophy," adopting the same objects and the whole scheme of the Victoria Institute, but while taking this step they had decided to keep up their individual connection with the institute in England. After this a paper was read on "Theism."

At the nomination for Carmarthen Boroughs on Wednesday the only candidate proposed was Alderman John Jones Jenkins, ex-Mayor of Swansea, who in 1880, as an Independent Liberal, unsuccessfully contested the seat against Mr. B. T. Williams, Q.C., the late member. Mr. Jenkins was therefore declared duly elected.

One of the largest bazaars and fancy fairs ever held in South London was opened at the Metropolitan Tabernacle on Tuesday, in aid of the Stockwell Orphanage. There were stalls for the sale of meat, poultry, oysters, furniture, pictures, musical instruments, and the usual fancy goods, in all between twenty and thirty.

On Thursday week the remains of the late Mr. George Edmund Street, President of the Institute of British Architects, were interred in Westminster Abbey, the funeral service being conducted by the Dean. The pall-bearers were Mr. Beresford-Hope, M.P., Sir Frederick Leighton, Mr. Shaw Lefevre, M.P., Mr. W. H. Gladstone, M.P., Mr. E. Freshfield, Professor F. Hayter Lewis, F.S.A., the Bishop of Winchester, and Mr. Justice Kay. The funeral ceremony was attended by a large number of gentlemen connected with the various institutions of which the deceased was an honoured member, the Royal Academy being in particular represented by many Academicians and Associates.—In accordance with the wish expressed by the late Mr. Street, the First Commissioner of Works has assented to the association of Mr. Arthur Blomfield with Mr. Arthur Street for the purpose of carrying out the designs for the new Courts of Justice, which have been left in a complete state by the deceased architect.

Messrs. Bright and Chamberlain addressed their constituents in the Townhall, Birmingham, on Tuesday night. Mr. Bright contrasted the foreign and domestic policy of the Government with that of their predecessors. It was, he said, alleged that England was now without an ally or a friend, but he asserted that if England had no allies, for which he cared little, she never had more friends. The Irish disaffection was due to a long course of Tory misrule, and justified, on the ground of absolute necessity, the coercive measures of the Government. He also pointed out that much of Irish discontent now arose from a misconception or ignorance of English liberality, whilst Irish poverty resulted from a driving away of English capital. Mr. Chamberlain in his address also dealt at length with the policy of the Government in reference to Ireland, which he defended as necessary for the maintenance of law and order. They were a responsible Government, and if necessary they would put down unrepresented organisation by force, but they would seize with joy on the first opportunity of removing the present restrictions.

## CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING JAN. 14, 1882.

SUNDAY, JAN. 8.	
First Sunday after Epiphany.	Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m., Rev. Prince Albert Victor of Wales born, 1864.
Morning Lessons: Isaiah lii.; Matt. v. 13-35. Evening Lessons: Isaiah lii. 13 and liii. or liiv.; Acts iv. 32-v. 17.	W. B. Carpenter; 3 p.m., Rev. Canon Bany.
St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., Rev. Prebendary Row; 3.15 p.m., Rev. Canon Stubbs; 7 p.m., Rev. Canon Spence, Vicar of St. Pancras.	St. James's, noon, Rev. William Parker.
	Whitehall, 11 a.m. and 3 p.m., Rev. V. H. Stanton.
	Savoy, 11.30 a.m., Rev. Henry White, the Chaplain; 7 p.m., Rev. W. Barker, Vicar of St. Mary's, West Cowes.
MONDAY, JAN. 9.	
Accession of Humbert I., King of Italy, 1878.	Deaf and Dumb Asylum, Old Kent-road, elections, Cannon-street Hotel.
London Institution, 5 p.m. (Professor W. Boyd Dawkins on Commerce and Trade Routes of Pre-Historic Europe).	Medical Society, 8.30.
British Architects' Institute, 8 p.m.	Royal Academy, 8 p.m. (Professor Armitage on the Flemish Masters), and on Thursday.
TUESDAY, JAN. 10.	
British Orphan Asylum, Slough; elections, Cannon-street Hotel.	Medical and Chirurgical Society, 8.30 p.m.
Anthropological Institute, 8 p.m. (papers by Major-General Pitt Rivers and Mr. J. R. Mortimer).	Biblical Archaeology Society, anniversary, 8 p.m.
Civil Engineers' Institution, 8 p.m. (inaugural address by Sir W. Armstrong, President).	Humane Society, general court, 8.30 p.m.
Photographic Society, 8 p.m.	School for Indigent Blind, Southwark; general court, elections, &c., noon.
WEDNESDAY, JAN. 11.	
Hilary Law Sittings begin.	Microscopical Society, 8 p.m.
Literary Fund, 3 p.m.	Graphic Society, 8 p.m.
Geological Society, 8 p.m. (papers by Professor E. Hull and Mr. T. Mel-lard Read).	Obstetrical Society, 8 p.m.
Hunterian Society, 8 p.m.	Society of Arts, 8 p.m. (Mr. R. Bevan on the Industrial Resources of Ireland).
THURSDAY, JAN. 12.	
Moon's last quarter, 3.47 p.m.	Antiquaries' Society, 8.30 p.m.
London Institution, 7 p.m. (Mr. H. Herkomer on Familiar Art).	Mathematical Society, 8 p.m.
Royal Society, 4.30 p.m.	Inventors' Institute, 8 p.m.
FRIDAY, JAN. 13.	
Cambridge Hilary Term begins.	New Shakspeare Society, 8 p.m. (Rev. J. Kirkman on Suicides in Shakspeare).
Architectural Association, 6.30 p.m. (Mr. E. J. Taverer on the History of Architecture).	Seamen's Hospital Society, general court, 2 p.m.
Astronomical Society, 8 p.m.	Society of Arts, 8 p.m. (Sir Rutherford Alcock on the Opium Trade).
Queen's Club Microscopical Club, 8 p.m.	
SATURDAY, JAN. 14.	
Oxford Hilary Term begins.	Botanic Society, 3.45 p.m.

## THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.  
Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W.; Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF						THERMOM.		WIND.	
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Direction.	Maximum, read at 10 a.m.	Minimum, read at 10 p.m.	General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours, read at 10 a.m. next morning.
Dec. 18	29.387	40.4	31.2	72	2	43.6	37.8		W. WSW.	570 0'000
19	29.516	40.5	36.0	82	3	44.2	35.4		WSW. SW.	291 0'200
20	29.026	42.1	35.0	83	5	44.4	35.4		SW. WSW.	600 0'045
21	29.718	38.2	30.9	77	1	44.0	32.4		W.	396 0'000
22	29.913	23.1	29.8	69	"	37.6	28.0		W. NE.	109 0'000
23	30.158	30.1	28.0	93	0	36.5	23.7		NNE.	27 0'090
24	30.481	33.4	31.1	92	4	39.5	23.7		NNE. SE.	103 0'010
25	30.497	36.3	32.6	98	10	42.4	27.8		S. SSW.	210 0'000
26	30.573	43.8	41.8	93	10	45.4	38.5		SW. WSW.	194 0'005
27	30.583	42.5	40.3	93	10	45.4	41.2		WNW.	205 0'005
28	30.401	39.7	39.0	98	8	42.6	38.5		SW.	144 0'005
29	30.164	43.0	40.4	91	9	45.7	32.4		SW. SSW.	281 0'000
30	29.933	41.9	39.3	92	8	45.1	37.0		SSW.	201 0'000
31	29.841	42.8	39.3	98	10	41.4	38.4		SSW. SSW.	109 0'000

\* Rain and sleet.

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten o'clock, a.m.:—

FROM DEC. 18 TO DEC. 24.									
Barometer (in inches) corrected	29.286	29.361	29.340	29.607	29.016	29.403	30.503		
Temperature of Air	41.7	38.5	41.4	50.3	31.0	29.5	31.3		
Temperature of Evaporation	37.2	36.4	38.4	30.2	50.6	29.2	31.1		
Direction of Wind	W.	WSW.	WSW.	W.	W.	NNE.	NNE.		
FROM DEC. 25 TO DEC. 31.									
Barometer (in inches) corrected	30.514	30.619	30.477	30.232	29.994	29.895			
Temperature of Air	45.0	42.1	38.0	43.0	44.1	42.9			
Temperature of Evaporation	41.1	40.8	37.3	42.1	41.0	42.7			
Direction of Wind	SW.	WSW.	SSW.	SW.	SSW.	W.			



## SIR BERNARD BURKE'S "PEERAGE AND BARONETAGE" FOR 1882.

The year we have just passed added to hereditary dignities one Royal dukedom, Albany, conferred with the warmest approval of the people on the popular and accomplished Prince Leopold. It also gave to the Peerage four new titles—Amphill, Derwent, Hothfield, and Tweedmouth; and as many baronetcies—Stewart, Roberts, Phillimore, and Sullivan. Three baronies of the United Kingdom opened the doors of the House of Lords to two Scotch peers and one Irish earl; and Lord Lyons, our Ambassador at Paris, was promoted to a viscounty. Some twenty peers and some twenty-four baronets died; and four dignities—one, Beaconsfield, to be remembered in history—became extinct. These details we glean from the new edition of Sir Bernard Burke's "Peerage and Baronetage" now before us, enlarged and perfected in every possible way. Unrivalled are our hereditary orders, and unrivalled, too, is this record of them. The "Almanach de Gotha," and the "Annuaire de la Noblesse," the best of Continental books of the kind, bear no comparison with it. The author, in his preface, fairly states that "the history of the peers is the history of their country. Above all stands the Royal lineage carried down from Alfred the Great, through the Normans, Plantagenets, Tudors, Stuarts, and Guelfs, to the Royal lady her Majesty Queen Victoria, who represents, in her person, the most ancient and illustrious dynasty in Europe. Howard, Duke of Norfolk, in rank and distinction next to the Blood Royal; Seymour, Duke of Somerset; Percy, Duke of Northumberland; Talbot, Earl of Shrewsbury; Nevill, Marquis of Abergavenny; Stanley, Earl of Derby; Marlborough, Wellington, and Nelson; Hamilton, Campbell, and Douglas; FitzGerald of Kildare, Butler of Ormonde, O'Brien of Inchiquin, and many others, inherit Peerage honours, the rewards of pre-eminent public services. Their very names indicate how much of history is involved in their lineages." Most completely has Sir Bernard Burke entered on this historic view, and, at the same time, he has with wondrous accuracy included all existing members of the various families. Burke's "Peerage and Baronetage" has become an institution of the country.

## NEW BOOKS AND PUBLICATIONS.

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The January Number commences a New Volume, and contains three plates illustrating also Essays on interesting Art subjects, illustrated with numerous Wood Engravings; and the usual carefully-selected items of news on artistic matters.

CONTENTS OF THE JANUARY NUMBER.

ETCHING.—THOMAS CARLYLE IN HIS GARDEN. From a Drawing from Life by Mrs. Allingham. Etched by C. O. Murray.

ENGRAVING.—CROMWELL AT MARSTON MOOR. From a Painting by Ernest Crofts, A.R.A. Engraved by William French.

PAC-SIMILE.—DANCING CHILDREN. From a Drawing by Luca Cangioglio.

ILLUSTRATED PAPERS.

THE VEILED LADY OF RAPHAEL. By Prof. Sidney Colvin.

JOHN TENNIEL. By Arthur A. Beckett.

AN ETRUSCAN SEPULCHRE. By S. Romani.

ROSEN. By A. H. Blake.

ARTISTIC METAL-WORK. DRAWINGS BY OLD MASTERS.

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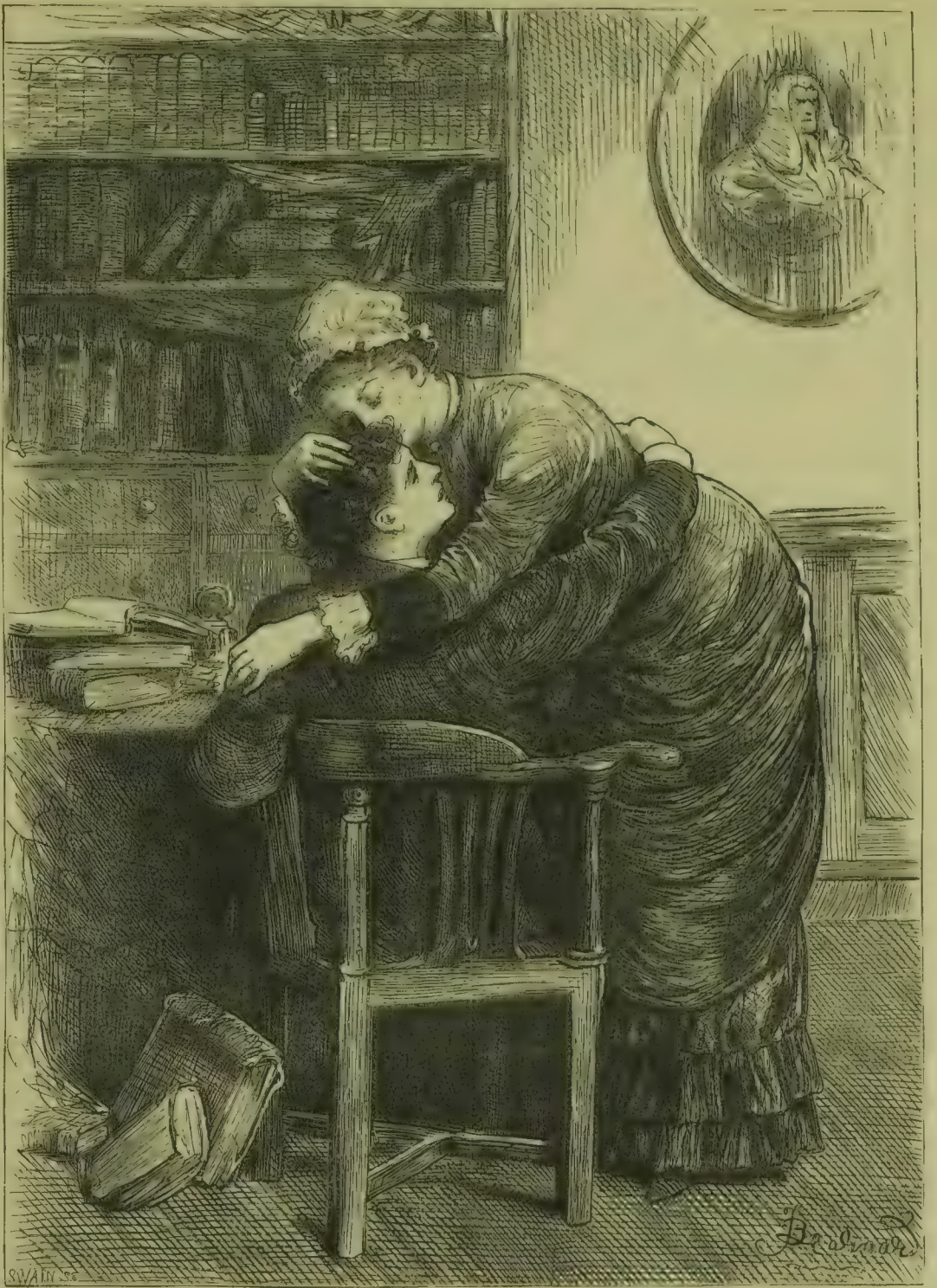
## PEOPLE I HAVE MET.

BY THE AUTHOR OF "THAT ARTFUL VICAR."

## THE PROMISING SON.

He was sitting on one of the public seats on the Place de la Madeleine in Paris. Some nurses and babies of the commoner sort were around him; the children playing or asleep in the cool shadow, with a fountain in the midst of them. Here and there a flower-girl, with a bunch of roses or carnations, offered her gay merchandise to the passers-by. The omnibuses from all quarters of the great city came and stopped, and went upon their way again. It was a bright and busy scene, full of life and colour, in the capital of fair France, at high noon on a midsummer day. But the man who had attracted my attention never looked up. He kept his eyes fixed upon the ground, not as one who mourns or thinks deeply, but as though all things in the world were simply indifferent to him. He was dressed in a coarse, old, brown great-coat, which did not fit him; his trousers were too short, and they appeared as though they had never been properly brushed since they were made. His shoes were of a neutral tint; they had been dirty over and over again perhaps, but the mud had worn itself off; then new dust and soil had collected till they also had been partly rubbed away. There was no sign of any shirt about his attire, probably he had none. He wore a cap which might have been picked up anywhere, even in a gutter. He sat quite motionless, neither reading nor musing, as far as could be judged. He did not seem bored, however; his aspect was that of somebody who was waiting, but did not care particularly what happened. His attitude was absolutely passive and careless. Presently a spare sad-faced man, with an expression of a sorrow past hope or comfort, walked hurriedly up to him as though he had been summoned in haste and from a distance. No greeting passed between them, but the man who had been waiting rose silently, and they went away together. His walk, his bearing, the manner of the grave melancholy traveller who had joined him, showed at once that they were gentlemen, and a sharp pang came to my heart at this moment, for I remembered who and what they were. I had seen for the first time since ten years General Beaudesert and his son Auriol, whose fag I was at Eastminster.

I had heard of him only occasionally since, for, though we "knew each other at home," as the school jargon describes the intimacy between the families of students, General Beaudesert had for some time past retired from our set. It was reported in the vague way in which such things are talked about that he had been ruined by some foul play in high quarters; and that he was obliged to live in exile at Paris. People said, however, that his hopes were all garnered up on his son, who was preparing for the Bar, and that there would probably be a great State trial, in which Auriol Beaudesert would figure as junior counsel, immediately after he had eaten his terms. There seemed nothing improbable in such a calculation on the part of his family, for Auriol had been *facile princeps* at Eastminster, and had left that famous public school a captain of his year with all the honours he could carry off with him to Christchurch; and for the rest, his father was one of those men who say little, but who think deeply, and he was not at all likely to sit down quietly under a wrong.



"His mother would kiss his forehead, giving thanks to God, as he bent over his books."



"But the man who attracted my attention never looked up. He kept his eyes fixed upon the ground, not as one who mourns or thinks deeply, but as though all things in the world were simply indifferent to him."



His wife, too, who had been very kind to me when I was a boy, was a lady of high courage, joined to a patience most sweet and wise. For these Beaudeserts came of a grand old stock, who had over and over again given illustrious patriots, successful statesmen, and valiant captains to their country. A prudent, far-sighted race, of steadfast hearts and rare fortitude, who claimed alliance with the blood Royal of Plantagenet and Tudor, and who had the kingly gift of waiting, watchful, alert, and in prayer, till the Lord of Hosts was with them. Their friendship was a precious thing for all who sought it, and it was frankly given. Their enmity was hard to rouse, and it was both generous and placable towards the weak. But if braved or mocked, the day came when their foes were made to lie down in sorrow. It was, perhaps, natural that such a family should have had the failing of pride. The General had so true a respect for his name that it was well known he had sacrificed his birthright and his fortune for it; and his wife had looked on approvingly while he did so.

If ever a young man appeared to justify the high hopes centred in him it was Auriol Beaudesert. He seemed to have no part or share in the weaknesses of humanity, and yet his conscience was almost morbidly tender. He would accuse himself bitterly of peccadilloes which the rest of us hardly knew we had committed, or thought but lightly of in any case. His love of books amounted to a passion. He honoured learning for its own sake, and his ideal of excellence was high and pure even for a collegian who had taken to his studies in classics and theology quite earnestly. A reverence for all that is sacred, an inborn love and sympathy towards all that is pure and good, seemed a part of his nature. In all our boyish transactions he kept his word faithfully, and no one had ever heard him prevaricate or tell a falsehood. He took little part in our games, indeed, for books were his favourite companions; but his decision on any moot point was final, and we were always contented to appeal to an authority animated by an unvarying spirit of truth and justice.

If he was popular at school, he was almost idolised at home—his heart was so tender, his aspirations so high and honest, his conduct so dutiful and affectionate. Moreover, as he grew towards manhood, his whole mind was bent on the subject of Constitutional law; and his mother would kiss his forehead, giving thanks to God, as he bent over his books (she stealing in upon him tiptoe and gliding noiselessly away); while his father collected cases and precedents, nothing doubting, for the great State trial which was to come. Before the beard was dark upon his lip, the letters of Auriol Beaudesert read like those of a future Lord Chancellor. He seemed predestined to lofty fortunes—fit to become a Lanfranc or a Bacon, as time and chance should serve. He had none of those drawbacks and impediments which often mar a career. He had a mild love of good eating indeed; but that never ruins an ambitious man; and it was noticed early that he had an abrupt contemptuous way of tossing off wine, as though he were glad to have done with it. When he went up to Oxford, with an immense box of prize books and a scholar's wardrobe somewhat slender, he was as noble a type of student and gentleman as any that the University contained. His mind seemed the abode of candour, uprightness, and piety.

What happened afterwards could only be told in fitting language by an enemy of mankind. All at once the mind of Auriol Beaudesert stopped growing. It shrunk up and shrivelled, becoming stunted and narrow. It seemed as though some blight had fallen on him, or that an evil spirit had taken possession of him, body and soul. The first strange thing which occurred was when his father visited him on his mother's birthday—which was kept as a family festival. It was one of the rare holidays which the General ever allowed himself after his ruin; so he wished to spend it among the Christchurch meadows, in hopeful talk with his son, and take his wife the freshest news of him. He thought they would lunch together afterwards at the Mitre, where his father had put up in his own student days; and he had scraped together twenty pounds to give the boy before he left, as he meant to do (unless hard pressed to stay) by the first afternoon train, so as not to trespass on his studies. In Auriol's rooms, however, there was a table laid for thirty guests; and the young man explained with some embarrassment that he was obliged to give a sort of semi-official breakfast to the old Westminsters of his year, as their former Captain. He said that he regretted he could not ask his father to such a party, and the General agreed cordially, taking hasty and loving leave of him. But when he had gone away, and sat down to a solitary biscuit at a new hotel—for he did not care where he went now his son was not with him—he felt dejected, and had an uneasy foreboding that all was not quite right. When term was over, too, Auriol came home for the first time without any prize or other record of his studies. He said briefly that he had tried and had failed, which was quite true; and both his father and mother were secretly overjoyed at his frankness and modesty. His mother thought also that he worked too hard about this time, for he was seldom with his family, and passed his holidays in the library of Lincoln's Inn, pursuing his legal and University studies simultaneously, as is the custom. When he came home he retired to his bedroom, and locked the door, to read in quiet; but it was noticed that when called to tea he was long in answering, and came down with flushed cheeks and dazed eyes, as though he had been sleeping heavily. Both his parents anxiously warned him against over-work on these occasions; but he assured them, rather impatiently, that "he took good care of himself," and evaded all further conversation on the subject. After awhile, too, he grew angry when interrogated, and withdrew himself more and more from his kindred. The second and third vacation he did not come home at all, passing the summer on a Scotch island; and his winter holiday at a farm-house in Berkshire, where he declared that he could read better, being less liable to disturbance of any kind. Still he took no prizes. He passed his "little go" in the ordinary way; but nothing else was heard of him at Oxford, and the Dean of Christchurch made no communication to the General when they met. Moreover, when Auriol was asked to refer to some passage in one of his prize-books for the exact text which his father required to fix some historical date of importance to him, the young man made no reply. By-and-by he left the University, too, carrying off nothing better than a second-class degree. Still he remained at Christchurch much later than the usual time, though he gave up his rooms in the college. At twenty-five years of age he was a Bachelor of Arts and a barrister-at-law; but he had not won a fellowship, and seemed to have the haziest ideas of the future. When his father spoke to him of their great cause, his words seemed to fall upon ears that had all at once grown dull. Chambers in Lincoln's Inn were rented and furnished for him because he wished, he said, to share them with another barrister, a Mr. Morley, who had been an old schoolfellow; and then nothing was heard of him for weeks together. He might have had a fine practice at the Bar, ready to his hand, through the solicitor of his family and other of his father's friends; but he did nothing, and mocked at his profession in terms which showed that he had neither love nor respect for it.

At last the horrible secret fell like a thunderbolt. The General called at his son's chambers one afternoon, and found Mr. Morley much confused. He answered very unwillingly

the questions put to him about Auriol, and evidently tried to get rid of his visitor, who was about to depart, when a growl as that of a brute beast came from the inner room. The General knew what that meant. He had heard it before in camp and barracks among dull, ignorant men, whom it exposed to the lash. He turned very pale, and, pushing Mr. Morley aside, entered the adjoining apartment, where his son lay drunk upon the floor. The room was quite bare. Not a book of his school prizes, not a chair of the furniture bought a month before remained in it. Only a battered hat hung up upon a wooden peg.

There was a rally after that; and solemn oaths and promises of amendment, tempests of tears. Auriol's struggles were pitiful, and even tragic. He lived for a whole year like an anchorite. He joined a religious community bound by vows of total abstinence. He went voluntarily into an asylum for the cure of alcoholism by restraint. He did all that could be done to exorcise the demon of drink, which had been born of college wines, and Dons' indifference to their duties. Then he broke out again, seeming to be possessed by one of the Lower Devils. First, he recommenced drinking, silently keeping his own counsel and drinking in secret, as he had done for years. He put amazing cunning and demure craft into the plot for his own destruction. He traded on his former high character for truthfulness and piety, and got drunk on pretext of going to church, or to hear the choral services at a cathedral. When detected again after this he became impudent, having lost his self-esteem. So he sunk lower and lower; sunk into a stealthy thief and an abject begging letter-writer. Whatsoever he did or said was to grieve the eyes and to pain the heart of his people. He became a professional mendicant, making piteous and unmanly appeals to all whom he had ever known, to the friends and connections of his family—also to their enemies. Nothing was sacred from him, though he put a wily sagacity into this base pursuit, only robbing where he knew that he was safe from punishment. There was an exquisite infamy in all he did, and he seemed to have a perverse thirst for disgrace and ignominy. When picked out of the mud and clothed, and restored to his right mind, he would commit some shameless theft, and run away, living upon false pretences and on tales told to old servants or dependents of his family who could be duped into keeping him or furnishing him with funds. When he had drank all the money he could beg, borrow, or steal he came home again, lying down in the mire, drunk and helpless, at his father's door. "O my son, my son!" said his father to him, in great anguish, on one of these occasions, "why do you so war against your better self? What is the cause of this hideous ruin?" "Sloth, selfishness, and cowardice," replied the younger man, without emotion, and he judged himself rightly. He was wicked and mischievous beyond belief, striking vehemently at the roof-tree of his own home. He went before magistrates declaring himself destitute; he wrote libels on the mother who bore him to extort money for drink. He slandered all who were nearest to him, and seemed made up and kneaded with virulence and iniquities. He passed months in sullen torpor; then followed fresh outbreaks, and before middle age he had probably drunk himself into a state of semi-insanity. It was in one of his brief intervals of sobriety that I had seen him, without a shirt or a shilling, waiting till his father came in answer to his summons, and found him dogged and rebellious to all good influence, on the Place de la Madeleine, at noon in midsummer.

I have met with other promising sons. There was Willoughby, who was killed by the kick of a restive horse the day after he was mentioned in despatches by Havelock. There was Cromwellin, who threw away preferment in the Church, and went headlong to perdition for a woman's looks. And Greville, county member and Under-Secretary of State at twenty-three, who lost his honour in half an hour upon Epsom Downs. Marston, too, the Senior Wrangler, who died by his own hand in brain fever; and "Orator Musgrave," the hope of a political party, who caught a chill in walking home on the night of his maiden speech, and breathed out his great soul at Nice a few months afterwards. There was Carton, the artist, who married a vulgar woman and was pulled down by her to sordid things, throwing away the brush that he had dipped in glory. There was Lyne the poet, who committed forgery a week before his work, which is immortal, saw the light; and Hunter, whose treatise on therapeutics took rank as a text-book when he was lost as a deck passenger seeking his bread, on an Australian steamer which went down at sea.

These were heirs of unfulfilled renown. They had not failed in running the race that was set before them; they had slipped down on a piece of orange-peel by the way. But of all the hopes I ever knew lived up in a promising son, I never had tidings of any so sweet or so cruelly embittered and destroyed as those which were dissolved in gin and cast away in sottishness by Auriol Beaudesert.

### THE STATE OF IRELAND.

Our Special Artist, Mr. A. O'Kelly, fills two pages of this sheet with Sketches of the extraordinary proceedings on Thursday, Dec. 15, when a great Land League demonstration took place at Rathdrum, county Wicklow, for the purpose of ploughing and manuring Mr. Parnell's land. One hundred and eighty-three ploughs and five hundred carts were engaged in the operations on his estate, which is called Avondale, and is situated a few miles above the celebrated Vale of Avoca. The manure was drawn from Avonmore House (Mr. Parnell's residence) to Garrymore, nearly three miles distant. Horses, ploughs, and men were decorated with laurels and green ribbons. Mr. Corbet, M.P., and Mr. Redmond, M.P., were present, and Mr. H. George, an American political economist. About three thousand people were congregated on the grounds. An effigy, labelled "The Last Landlord," was paraded over the grounds in a dung-cart. After the completion of the work the assemblage was addressed by Mr. Corbet and Mr. Redmond from a waggonette. All went off quietly, and only two or three police were to be seen. The Sketches represent the following scenes:—1, The Parnell brass band, arrayed in scarves, rosettes, and portentous high-peaked hats with feathers, marching from Avondale to Garrymore; 2, the double procession of carts, those full of manure, along one side of the road, going to the field where the manure was to be ploughed in, and the empty carts returning at the other side of the road; 3, the loading of carts with the manure, of which there is a large bank, shown at the right-hand side, and men with pitchforks casting it up; 4, Mr. W. J. Corbet, M.P. for the county, making his speech in favour of the Land League, and the reporters writing it down in shorthand; 5, the centre sketch, ploughing the fifteen-acre field at Garrymore, in which a hundred and eighty-three ploughs were at work simultaneously; in the next field, there was a dance of men and women, and there were several refreshment stalls and drinking-booths. The subject of No. 6 is the effigy of "The Last Landlord," which is also introduced in Sketch 4; three men were kneeling in the manure-cart, one in the middle holding up this figure stuck on a pitchfork, and the two other men supporting the banner. After being taken through the shouting and jeering crowd, it

was buried in a heap of manure. The band meeting again to play in front of Mr. Parnell's house is shown in No. 7; the other Sketches are those of carts and horses going home, and of the costermonger's cart dealing in refreshments. It should be observed that, in county Wicklow, the dress and general appearance of the rustic people would be much the same as in England, and the ploughs would likewise be such as may be seen in this country. The wearing of green and orange sashes, and of rosettes and medals, was very general upon this occasion.

The two Engravings on another page were made by our Special Artist when the Fenian prisoners, three men and a boy, captured in the houses at Dublin where a quantity of fire-arms and cartridges had been discovered, with other weapons of warfare, were brought before the police magistrate. In the police-court scene, Inspector Fogarty, with a contraband rifle musket in each hand, stands in the witness-box to give evidence of the seizure. To the left hand, between the two gas-burners, stand the three men, who were remanded till Wednesday, the 28th ult. The boy had already been discharged, but all four are shown together in the police-cell, before the examination of the case against them.

The *Dublin Gazette* publishes fresh proclamations under the Peace Preservation Act ordering all persons in the proclaimed districts to deliver up any arms they may have in their possession, and setting forth the penalties incurred by persons violating the provisions of the Act against the importation or sale, the carrying, or having, of arms in proclaimed districts. It also announces the appointment of the five resident magistrates selected for special duty in the following counties:—Mr. Clifford Lloyd, county Clare; Captain Butler, counties of Westmeath, Roscommon, and Leitrim; the Hon. Thomas O. Plunkett, county Kerry; Mr. H. A. Blake, county Galway, and King's County; Captain Slacke, Waterford and Cork. The counties named are those which are most disturbed and lawless. It is intended by Government to employ to the best advantage the forces of constabulary and military which are set free by the adoption of the new rule dispensing with the personal service of writs, and the consequent necessity of protecting process-servers. Patrol duty, which could not hitherto be done with regularity and efficiency, owing to the inadequacy of the available force, will now be carried out upon an organised system.

A land steward named Stock, while returning home on Saturday night from Listowel, was attacked by four men disguised, who took away his money, stripped him naked, and left him on the road. A farmer, named Long, was afterwards attacked by the same party, and treated in a similar way. A soldier of the Scots Greys, returning home from Cork to the barracks, was waylaid by a number of men, stripped and tied to a tree, where he was left until assistance reached him in the morning. He has since been in the hospital. On the following day some men of the same regiment were assaulted by roughs at Ballincollig. A bad feeling is said to be entertained against the Scots Greys.

The murder of women, in a spirit of fiendish cruelty seldom equalled by the vilest savages on earth, begins to be a characteristic of the present agitation in Ireland. Near Mullingar, in county Westmeath, this was done on Saturday last. Three women named Croughan—a widow, eighty years old, and her two daughters—lived alone in a farmhouse about a mile from Mullingar, the workhouse of which town they supplied with milk. Early on Saturday morning, while the servant-boy was absent delivering the milk, a stranger entered the house and fired at the mother, who, with one of her daughters, was preparing breakfast. The shot missed, and the two women ran to the bedroom, where the second daughter also was, and fastened the door. The stranger burst through the door, and fired several more shots, killing one of the daughters and dangerously wounding the other. She now lies in a critical condition in the hospital. Several reasons are assigned for the murder. One is that a man named Walsh had had a quarrel with Mrs. Croughan about the possession of land, and had threatened her and her daughters. Another report says that the Croughans were suspected of giving information to the police.

Several persons have been arrested on the charge of being concerned in perpetrating outrages. Five men have been committed for trial on the charge of forming part of a band who attacked the house of Mrs. Fitzgerald, near Mill-street, Cork, and assaulted her sons and daughters. The information which led to the arrests is believed to have been given by the militiaman named Connel, who was apprehended last Tuesday. A farmer, named O'Callaghan, has been arrested on suspicion of being concerned in an attack made on a man named Bradley, near Mill-street, while he was driving home. O'Callaghan was with him at the time, and said his injuries were caused by falling off the car.

A great number of notices calling upon tenants to pay "no rent," and threatening dire punishment if they disobeyed, have been posted in various districts in Ireland during the last few days. The president, secretary, and two other members of the Ladies' Land League at Druncollagher were arrested on Sunday, and, upon their refusing to find bail, have been consigned to Limerick Jail.

The Dublin City Corporation, of which Mr. Dawson is the new Lord Mayor, finally resolved on Tuesday to confer the freedom of the City upon Mr. C. S. Parnell, M.P., and Mr. John Dillon, M.P. This motion, which had been rejected by the casting vote of the late Lord Mayor upon a former occasion, was now carried by 29 votes against 23. A memorial to the Lord Lieutenant was also adopted, requesting that Messrs. Parnell and Dillon be let out of Kilmainham Jail for the purpose of attending the Town Council and receiving the civic honour which is to be conferred upon them. Mr. Dillon has received a similar compliment from the Town Council of Cork.

A great meeting of Irish landlords, numbering above three thousand, and comprising a majority of noblemen and gentlemen of wealth and station in that country, was held on Tuesday at Dublin, in the Exhibition Palace. The Duke of Abercorn, late Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, presided, and the Marquis of Waterford, Lord Ardilaun, the Earl of Dartrey, Lord James Butler, the Earl of Westmeath, the Earl of Belmore, Colonel King-Harman, M.P., Mr. Arthur Kavanagh, M.P., and Mr. E. Gibson, M.P., were the leading speakers. The resolutions agreed to were that they would acquiesce in the recent Land Act; but that they were alarmed by the manner in which it is administered, and they protested against the action of the Assistant-Commissioners all over the country. They also claimed some compensation for positive losses inflicted on Irish landowners.

The Council of the Royal Academy has pronounced upon the drawings sent by students of Art-schools, with the view of obtaining admission as "probationers" of the Royal Academy. Out of nearly two hundred competitors, only seventeen came up to the requirements of the Academy. Of these one was from the Art-school, Lambeth; one from the British Museum; and fifteen were from the St. John's-wood School, presided over by Mr. Calderon, a third of these being ladies. The next competition for admission to the Academy takes place at Midsummer.



## OBITUARY.

## VISCOUNT HELMSLEY.

William Reginald, Viscount Helmsley, eldest son and heir-apparent of the Earl of Feversham, by Mabel Violet, his wife, second daughter of the late distinguished statesman, Sir James Graham, Bart., died on the 24th ult., at Madeira. He was born Aug. 1, 1852, educated at Eton, entered the 1st Life Guards, retired from the Army in four years after, and was elected on the Conservative interest M.P. for the North Riding of Yorkshire in 1874. He married, Dec. 23, 1876, Lady Muriel Frances Talbot, youngest daughter of the nineteenth Earl of Shrewsbury, and leaves one son, Charles William Reginald, now heir-apparent of the earldom of Feversham, born May 8, 1879; and one daughter, Mabel Theresa, born Oct. 16, 1877.

## LORD JUSTICE LUSH.

The Right Hon. Sir Robert Lush, Lord Justice of Appeal, died on the 27th ult., at his residence, 60, Avenue-road, aged seventy-four. He was son of Mr. Robert Lush, of Shaftesbury, by Lucy, his wife, daughter of Mr. Joseph Foote, of Tolland, Wilts; was called to the Bar in 1810 by the Hon. Society of Gray's Inn, made Q.C. and Bench of his Inn in 1857, and raised to the Bench, as a Judge of the Court of Queen's Bench, in 1865, when he received the honour of knighthood. In 1879 he was sworn of the Privy Council, and in 1880 became a Lord Justice of Appeal. This able and learned Judge was the author of a very popular and esteemed work, "Practice of the Superior Courts of Common Law." He had previously, while yet a student at Gray's Inn, issued "The Act for the Abolition of Arrest on Mesne Process," with copious notes. During his judicial career he sat on several important occasions, and was one of the three Judges at the memorable trial of Arthur Orton. Sir Robert married, in 1839, Elizabeth Ann, eldest daughter of the Rev. Christopher Woollacott, and leaves a family. His daughter Elizabeth is wife of Mr. Justice Watkin Williams.

## MR. JUSTICE O'BRIEN.

The Hon. James O'Brien, one of the Judges of the Queen's Bench in Ireland, died on the 29th ult., at his residence in Stephen's Green. He was born Feb. 27, 1806, the youngest son of Mr. James O'Brien, of Limerick, by Margaret, his wife, daughter of Mr. Peter Long; received his education at the Belfast Institution, and at Trinity College, Dublin, where he gained great distinction; was called to the Irish Bar in 1830, became a Serjeant in 1848, represented Limerick in Parliament from 1854 to 1858, and in the latter year was raised to the Bench. His elder brother, Mr. John O'Brien, of Ballynalacken, had previously sat for Limerick. Mr. Justice O'Brien married, July 9, 1836, Margaret, daughter of Mr. Thomas Segrave (of the Cabra family), and leaves five daughters and one son. Of the former, the third is the wife of Mr. Henry Monahan, son of the late Lord Chief Justice Monahan. Judge O'Brien, a sound and accomplished lawyer, was held in the highest estimation by the Bar and the public.

## COLONEL JAMES DE VIC TUPPER.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet-Colonel James de Vic Tupper, 2nd Battalion Royal Welsh Fusiliers, died at Pembroke Dock, where he was quartered, on the 23rd ult., aged forty-three years. He entered the Welsh Fusiliers in December, 1854; and served in the Crimea during the last weeks of the siege of Sebastopol, being very severely wounded in the assault on the Redan, Sept. 8, 1855; served also in the Indian Mutiny campaign of 1857-8, including the second relief of Lucknow, defeat of the Gwalior contingent at Cawnpore, siege and capture of Lucknow, and other actions, in one of which he was mentioned in despatches; embarked for the Gold Coast in 1874, and served with his regiment in the second phase of the Ashantee War, for which he received a Brevet Lieutenant-Colonelcy. He was in possession of the Crimean medal with one clasp, the Turkish medal, the Indian Mutiny medal with two clasps, and the Ashantee medal with one clasp. Colonel Tupper was the eldest surviving son of the late Carré William Tupper, of Hauteville House, Guernsey, and is one of the many able and distinguished officers produced by that small island in the Channel.

## CAPTAIN PACK-BERESFORD.

Captain Denis William Pack-Beresford, of Fenagh, in the county of Carlow, M.P. for that county on the Conservative interest, from 1862 to 1868, J.P. and D.L., High Sheriff in 1866, died on the 29th ult., at his seat near Bagnalstown. He was born, July 7, 1818, the second son of General Sir Denis Pack, K.C.B., a very distinguished officer, by Lady Elizabeth Louisa, his wife, youngest daughter of George, first Marquis of Waterford; was educated at the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich; and formerly held the commission of Captain, Royal Artillery. He assumed by Royal license, March 6, 1854, the additional surname and arms of Beresford in compliance with the testamentary injunction of Field Marshal Viscount Beresford, G.C.B. Captain Pack-Beresford married, Feb. 12, 1863, Annette Caroline, only daughter of Mr. Robert Clayton Browne, of Browne's Hill, in the county of Carlow, and leaves a large family.

We have also to record the deaths of—

Mr. Harrison Ainsworth, the novelist, at Reigate, on the 3rd inst. We intend to give his portrait next week.

The Hon. James Hunter Forbes, M.A., of Brux, county Aberdeen, brother and heir presumptive of Horace-Courtenay, present Lord Forbes, at Carlton House, Isle of Cumbrae.

Susanna, Lady Malins, the wife of Sir Richard Malins, P.C., lately one of the Vice-Chancellors of England, on the 30th ult., in her seventy-eighth year.

Augusta Anne, Lady Barron, widow of Sir Henry Winston Barron, Bart., and daughter of the late General Lord Charles Somerset, on the 27th ult., at 2, Halkin-street, Belgrave-square.

Mr. John Charles Mason, for thirty years Marine Secretary in the Hon. East India Company's Home Service, recently, in his eighty-fourth year.

The Rev. Henry Brownrigg, A.M., late Rector of Wicklow and Prebendary of St. Patrick's Cathedral, Dublin, on the 23rd ult., in his eighty-fourth year.

Admiral George Henry Parlbay White, at Rockwood, Newton Abbott, Devon, aged seventy-nine. He entered the Navy in 1816, and in 1863 was placed on the retired list.

Lieutenant-Colonel George Bernard Morgan, who for the past quarter of a century held the post of town major of Gibraltar. He served with the 77th Regiment throughout the Crimean War.

Louisa, Lady Blake, widow of Sir Henry Charles Blake, fourth Baronet, of Langham, and third daughter and coheir of Sir T. Pilkington, Bart., of Chevet, on the 28th ult. She was twice married; her first husband was the Rev. G. A. Dawson.

Mr. William Phibbs, of Seafeld, county Sligo, on the 20th ult., in his seventy-eighth year. He was eldest son of the late Mr. Owen Phibbs, of Seafeld, D.L., by Anne, his wife, daughter of Mr. Anthony Ormsby, of Ballinamore; and married, in 1840, Catherine, daughter of Mr. George M. Maunsell, of Ballywilliam, and leaves issue.

Mr. Horace Watson, Solicitor to the Post Office, previously to the Woods and Forests, on the 24th ult., at his residence, 7, Grosvenor-hill, Wimbledon, aged fifty-four. He was called to the Bar in 1864.

The Hon. Mrs. Bedingfield (Frances), youngest daughter of John Minet, third Lord Henniker, by Mary, his wife, daughter of the Rev. Canon Chafy, and widow of the Rev. James Bedingfield, Rector of Bedingfield, on the 2nd ult., at Bedingfield, in her seventy-fifth year.

Captain Robert William Suckling, R.N., grandnephew of the gallant Captain Maurice Suckling, R.N., and of Catherine Nelson, mother of the great Admiral Lord Nelson, on the 24th ult., at his residence, Albert Villa, Great Malvern, in his seventy-second year.

Lieutenant-Colonel Charles William Thompson, late of the 58th Regiment, on the 30th ult., at Bayswater, aged sixty-four. He served throughout the operations carried on in New Zealand in 1845-6 under Lieutenant-Colonel Hulme, and subsequently under Colonel Despard, against the insurgent chiefs in the north of New Zealand.

Mr. Anthony Salvin, F.S.A., the eminent architect, on the 17th ult., at his residence, Hawksfold, Sussex, in his eighty-third year. He was the son of General Salvin, and the representative of the Salvins of Sunderland Bridge, a younger branch of the old family of Salvin of Croxdale, county Durham. Mr. Salvin held a high place in his profession. The many castles and mansions erected or restored by him bear evidence to his taste and skill.

The Rev. Henry John Earle, the oldest Rector and Magistrate in the county of Essex, at High Ongar (his rectory), on the 9th ult. He was born in 1799, the eldest son of the Rev. Edward Hare Earle, of High Ongar, by Susanna, his wife, daughter of Mr. John Taylor, of Totnes; received his education at Harrow and St. John's College, Cambridge; and in 1823 succeeded his father in the valuable family living, and lordship of the Manor of High Ongar. For ninety-two years the estimable and respected gentleman whose death we record and his father held the Rectory of Ongar.

## THE MAGAZINES FOR JANUARY.

The *Cornhill Magazine* is this month chiefly remarkable for the conclusion of "A Grape from a Thorn," which is quite in accordance with the generally cheerful and buoyant character of one of the most readable of modern novels. The idea of "The Man with the Red Hair" would have well become an extravaganza, but is unsuitable for a story meant to end tragically. There is no unity of impression, and the unforeseen catastrophe is disagreeable as well as surprising. "The Colours of Flowers" and "How the Stars got their Names" are two entertaining papers on popular science, both, however, dealing with points not exempt from doubt and controversy. "A Bit of Loot" is a striking anecdote of the Indian mutiny; and "A Gondolier's Wedding" is a very lively picture of Venetian popular life.

*Macmillan* has only five contributions, but all are above the usual mark. "Fortune's Fool" promises to be a real acquisition to serial fiction. The plot, indeed, is exceedingly improbable. But Mr. Julian Hawthorne seems to have at last forgotten that he had an inspired father, to have resigned the ineffectual pursuit of the weird and mystical, and to be relying upon more homely and sublimity, but very genuine endowments. His talent is essentially that of a storyteller; and, having this time got a story to tell of undoubted interest, whatever we may think of its probability, he keeps at it steadily, makes every sentence tell, and holds the reader's attention continually on the stretch. The painting of character, moreover, although not subtle, is very accurate. In a paper on English Church Courts and Primitive Ritual, Mr. Foulkes advocates the restoration of the Communion Service of the First Prayer-Book of Edward VI. as an alternative service. Mr. Morison's eulogistic review of Morley's biography of Cobden is perfectly fair, as far as it goes, except for the unfounded assumption that the Crimean War has been condemned by English public opinion. But one aspect of the subject has been left out of sight, and a feeling of something almost like antagonism is provoked by a discussion so thoroughly one-sided. Mr. Raven's "Divisions of a Pedagogue," if, on the one hand, extremely amusing from their numerous examples of the queerest schoolboy blunders, are, on the other, calculated to excite scruples respecting the nature and amount of the knowledge expected from average boys under the grammar-school system. Professor Masson concludes his interesting series of papers on "Carlyle's Edinburgh Life" with an acceptable promise of what can only be personal reminiscences.

*Blackwood* has made two very fortunate hits, in securing the first account of the sacred city of Kairwan since its occupation by the French has laid it open to European exploration; and a transcript, accompanied with lively and judicious observations, of a selection of marginal notes made by Coleridge on a number of philosophical and other works which subsequently came into the possession of his executor, Mr. Joseph Green, and are now in the British Museum. The authors annotated upon include Malthus, whom Coleridge regards with unjust dislike and contempt, Southey's Doctor, his attitude towards which is critical and distant; Fichte and Steffens, whom he honestly confesses his inability to understand; and Edward Irving, to whom he is surprisingly deferential. These notes are as characteristic of the author as any of those hitherto published, and although evidently written *currente calamo*, will well repay careful study. The account of Kairwan is also most interesting, with its description of the hitherto inaccessible city's architectural splendours, chiefly due to the wholesale pillage of Roman edifices; and of the extraordinary religious frenzy of the Aissoua dervishes. The most remarkable of the other contributions are a ghost-story—"The Open Door"—powerful, but somewhat marred by a rationalistic suggestion at the conclusion; and the continuation of the quaint and humorous "Fixed Period."

The *Nineteenth Century* opens with a funeral ode, by Mr. Matthew Arnold, to the memory of Dean Stanley—elegant, eloquent, musical; yet clearly a product of reflection rather than of poetical inspiration, and marred by an occasional feeble line or pedantic expression, such as "ecceity" or "pullulate." Mr. Frederick Harrison writes of the reform of Parliamentary procedure in a more moderate tone than formerly, and his suggestions are not unpractical. Mr. R. H. Hutton makes it clear enough that he is opposed to vivisection, but does not show whether he is dissatisfied with the present restrictions, or would maintain the law as it stands. Mr. A. J. Balfour's review of Morley's life of Cobden is a useful corrective to Mr. Morison's indiscriminate panegyric, and equally in need of a corrective itself. In the civilised terms, with abundant and probably not insincere professions of admiration, it strives to divest Cobden of every shred of reputation for statesmanship. Mr. Knox's recollections of Sicily reflect the writer's enjoyment of that beautiful and lotus-eating land; and Miss Agnes Lambert brings out the

power and pathos of "the oldest epic of Christendom," the anonymous "Song of Roland," now accessible to English readers in Mr. O'Hagan's spirited version.

The *Contemporary* is not very brilliant, but its papers for the most part treat of important subjects. The most remarkable is Mr. Mahaffy's indictment of the Irish landlords on the score of general apathy and want of public spirit. The writer is certainly not an unfriendly witness, and it behoves the class concerned to lay his strictures to heart. Colonel Osborn objects to the system of European control in Egypt, a system which would never have been resorted to if it had been possible to get financial honesty or equitable government out of native Egyptians. With all its drawbacks, it must be continued unless the country is to sink into a worse condition than that of Turkey. Colonel Osborn's idea of placing a European prince upon the throne would have much to recommend it if one could be found unobjectionable to all the European Powers. Mr. F. E. Cosenso advocates the restoration of Cetewayo as the only effectual settlement of the Zulu question. Mr. Rae's account of the Christian Socialist movement in Germany is interesting, although this is too evidently prompted by political and ecclesiastical motives to obtain much influence with the working classes. Lady Verney's lively autumn journal in France does not give a very satisfactory account of the French peasant proprietor. Even where he is really well off, the standard of comfort and civilisation would seem to be low.

The *Century* fully maintains the decided start it has taken in its new series. Among the most interesting papers are Mr. Washburne's Reminiscences of Thiers, Mr. W. J. Linton's notes on the old Chartist leaders, Mrs. Mitchell's excellent paper on Oriental and early Greek sculpture, and copiously illustrated descriptions of the city of Morelia, in Mexico, and of the stalactite caverns of Luray, in Virginia. Mexico is also the subject of a copiously illustrated paper in *Harper's Magazine*, as are the coal-carrying navigation of the western rivers; and the Venetian glass of Murano. The most remarkable contributions to a good number of the *Atlantic Monthly* are an anonymous set of sketches from the South, and Mr. J. T. Trowbridge's very clever poem, "Three Worlds."

In the *Fortnightly Review* Mr. Blunt brings to a conclusion his interesting series of papers on the "Future of Islam." According to his forecast, Mahometanism is to lose its hold upon the Mediterranean basin, Egypt perhaps excepted, and to be compensated by a great extension of proselytism in Southern India and Africa. The seat of the Caliphate, after a temporary sojourn at Cairo, is to gravitate to Mecca, and the interests of her Indian Empire will compel England to take it under her protection. These predictions may seem fanciful, but are entitled to attention as those of an able man who has travelled extensively in the East. Mr. Swinburne is very angry with Mary Stuart's apologists, who, in his view, make her so mean-spirited a creature that the portrait presented by her accusers is the preferable one. The faults of Mr. Swinburne's pure style have rarely been more insufferable than in this brief essay. Mr. Alfred Austin undertakes to give an account of the recently deceased Italian dramatist Pietro Cossa, but only analyses one of the pieces on which his reputation is founded. Judging from this, we should say that Cossa was an effective playwright, but little more. Miss Cobbe, like most feminine controversialists, spoils a pretty good case by imputing unfair dealing and sinister motives to the advocates of vivisection. Cruelty to animals is far more effectively rebuked in one of the quotations from the American Quaker Woolman with which Mr. Morley has enriched a charming review of a charming book, the Diary of Caroline Fox, of Penjerrick.

Mr. Julian Hawthorne's novel, "Dust," in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, is by no means so elaborately finished as his contribution to *Macmillan*, and may without much injustice be referred to the genus "potboiler;" the "English shire," which serves as the text for Mr. Grant Allen's homily on the influence of geological conditions in Sussex; Dr. Japp's disquisition on "recurrent ideas in Heine" embodies some subtle criticism, and the other papers, especially Mr. Mew's on Macchiavelli's "Golden Art," are all very readable. The best paper in *Temple Bar* is an analysis of that delightful old book, Robert Drury's narrative of his captivity in Madagascar. "Mrs. Shelley in Pisa" is also interesting, but contains little that has not been already printed. There is nothing very noticeable in *Belgravia* except Ouida's comedy novel, "Resurgo." It is interesting as an experiment, but would have been more effective as a mere story. Time is in general amusing, and has one contribution, "Five Years in a Convent," by the late Mr. Grenville Murray, so clever that we hope it has not been left unfinished. *London Society* and the *Argosy* are well up to their usual mark.

Messrs. Cassell, Petter, and Galpin begin the year with spirit, most of their publications having new features of interest. Among the numerous periodicals issued by this firm are—The Magazine of Art, Popular Edition of Picturesque Europe, the Family Magazine, Universal History, Gleanings from Popular Authors, Picturesque America, British Ballads, Old and New London, Old and New Edinburgh, Science for All, Familiar Wild Flowers, Cookery, Book of the Dog, Royal Shakspeare, and Little Folks. Bishop Ashton Oxenden is contributing a series of papers to the Quiver under the general title of Helps to Private Devotion.

The Fashion Books include Le Follet, La Saison, Le Monde Elegant, World of Fashion, Ladies' Gazette of Fashion, Myra's Journal, Myra's Mid-Monthly, Weldon's Ladies' Journal and Household Journal, and Dictionary of Needlework.

The recent appearance of several antiquarian and bibliographical magazines is a favourable sign of the times. All are very creditably conducted. The most remarkable contribution to the *Antiquary* is a reprint of a curious English account of the Dutch, probably written about 1625, and full of the quaintest conceits. Some corrections of Haines's "Manual of Monumental Brasses" will be appreciated by antiquaries; and accounts of the Holkham bust of Thucydides and the funeral of the old Pretender are full of interest. The *Bibliographer* (of which we have received the second number only) and the *Antiquarian Magazine* are full of book lore, although the articles are rather short. In the former we notice particularly a full account of the Sunderland and Comerford sales; in the latter, papers on the Historical Manuscripts Commission and the Bibliography of Short-hand.

Other magazines and serial publications received are—Art and Letters, St. Nicholas, Aunt Judy's Magazine, Amateur Work, Universal Instructor, Illustrated History of the World, Our Little Ones, Men of Mark, Pathways of Palestine, Month, Review, Home, Science Gossip, Portfolio, Good Words, Leisure Hour, Dictionary of Needlework, St. James's, Burlington, and Churchman's Shilling Magazine; and monthly parts of All the Year Round, Household Words, Sunday at Home, Sunday Magazine, Golden Hours, Day of Rest, Gardeners' Magazine, Gardening Illustrated, Boy's Own Paper, and Girl's Own Paper. A new penny weekly serial, a magazine of pure and select literature, entitled the Family World, has appeared.





1. Mr. Parnell's Brass Band. 2. Procession of manure-carts, going and returning. 3. Loading the manure-carts. 4. Mr. Corbet, M.P., making a speech. 5. Ploughing the fifteen-acre field. 6. The effigy of the last Landlord. 7. Band playing before Mr. Parnell's house. 8. Going home. 9. Selling refreshments.

THE STATE OF IRELAND: DEMONSTRATION ON MR. PARNELL'S ESTATE, AVONDALE, WICKLOW—FRIENDS PLOUGHING HIS LAND.

FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, MR. A. O'KELLY.—SEE PAGE 18.



## MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

Messrs. Robert Cocks and Co. have just published some pleasing songs, amongst which we may specify "Gyp," by Ciro Pinsuti, which is bright and cheerful; "At the Window," by J. L. Roeckel; and "Falling Leaves," by H. C. Banks; the two last-named being of a more pensive character.

"Bon Soir et Bon Jour, deux Esquisses pour Piano," by Cotsford Dick, are pretty and graceful, with the advantage of being easy.

From Novello, Ewer, and Co., the part-song "Farewell to the Old Year," by F. G. Webb, and an easy Anthem for Christmas, "There were Shepherds," by E. A. Sydenham, deserve favourable mention.

Messrs. Stanley Lucas, Weber, and Co. have issued some agreeable vocal music. "Ave Maria," for voice and piano, by M. V. White, sustains the composer's reputation. "Welcome to our Festival," a part song, for ladies' or children's voices, by E. J. Hopkins, of a flowing and joyous character, will be welcome at this season; as will also a part-song entitled "The Avon to the Severn runs," by Miss Macirone, and "Eventide," a two-part song, for ladies' voices, by Theo. Marzials.

Under the title of "The Fan Series," Messrs. Lamborn Cook are publishing favourite pianoforte pieces, by classical and modern authors. From the same firm we have a study for the pianoforte by W. H. Holmes, which will be found useful practice; a charming morceau for piano, "Chant du Pêcheur," by F. Berger; also several vocal compositions, among the most attractive of which are "Cupid's Curse," duet for tenor and soprano, with obligato accompaniment for clarinet or violin, by A. M. Smith (Mrs. Meadows White); "The Bird on the Window-Sill," and "Unawares," songs by Mrs. A. Goodve; "Mither," a song by F. E. L. Barnes; and "The Zephyr's Wooing," one of six songs by Florence May.

A new song by Berthold Tours is always welcome, and the one before us, entitled "The Abbey Door," will not disappoint the expectation. It is published by Messrs. Morley and Co., as is also an extremely pretty song, "Playmates," by Ciro Pinsuti.

The same firm send forth several other interesting songs, "Stranded" and "Growing Old," by H. J. Stark; and "A Gallant Heart" and "Forgive me, and Forget," by O. Barri; while the lovers of the humorous will enjoy "Winifred Pryce," a melodramatic cantata, by George Fox; and "Under a Mask," an operetta in one act, by E. Jones.

"Who Knows?" song, by F. H. Cowen, published by Metzler and Co., is replete with grace and refinement.

"Sabbath Recreations" is the title of a Collection of Sacred Airs for the Pianoforte, arranged by J. Pridham and published by Brewer and Co.

Among some vocal compositions of a flowing and melodious character published in the "Edizione Ricordi" we may mention the following:—"Non So," by P. M. Costa; "Altro Tempo," "Fuori la Porta," and others, by Giulio Benedict.

We can cordially recommend some very graceful pianoforte pieces, published by Messrs. Ashdown and Parry, "Loin de Toi," "Jeunesse d'Amour," "Viens à Moi," "Tyrolienne," and "Menuet Mélodique," by Victor Delacour, are effective, without being difficult. The same may be said of "Souvenir de Séville," "Con Amore," and "Sous le Balcon," by Paul Beaumont; the last-named being especially piquant and taking.

"My Lady," song, by Ciro Pinsuti, is in the composer's happiest vein; as is also his setting of Adelaide Procter's beautiful words, "Heaven and Earth." Both these songs are published by Messrs. Keppel and Co.; from whose firm we have a spirited song, called "The Two Recruits," by Ignace Gibsone; a light and joyous duet, for soprano and contralto, "In Sunny Spain," by Harriet Young; and several other songs. "The Vision," by W. Carter, being earnest and full of expression; "The Dawn of Love," and "Soon I shall be near Thee," by W. Bendall, agreeable and vocal; and "Somebody knows," by Madame Sainton-Dolby, lively and coquettish.

A group of new songs by Miss Philp will be found to possess those merits which have heretofore rendered her vocal compositions attractive to singers and hearers. They are respectively entitled, "Borne away" (words by Lady Charlotte Elliott), "Music" (words by M. Barr), "The Lover's Ride" (written by F. E. Weatherly), and "Somebody by" (words by E. L. Blanchard). In each of these the melody is pleasing and essentially vocal in character, the pianoforte accompaniment being appropriate and musician-like. The first three songs are in the sentimental style, the last named being of a piquant character. Messrs. Enoch and Sons publish the first of the set; Messrs. Boosey and Co., the second and third; and the International Musical, Dramatic, and Literary Association, the fourth.

"Andantino"—"Scherzetto." These are two charming pianoforte pieces, by Henri Ravina, classed, respectively, as his op. 84 and 85. The first is a melodious movement, full of charm and grace; the other being generally characterised by vivacious impulse, with a well-contrasted episode, a phrase of special beauty. Messrs. Schott are the publishers, as, also, of a series of pianoforte pieces by G. Sgambati, entitled "Fogli Volanti," consisting of eight numbers, each with a distinctive title, and all possessing marked individuality of character. From the same composer and publishers we have also two "Etudes de Concert" for the pianoforte, in bravura style—not only valuable as studies of mechanical difficulties, but also interesting in themselves—and a skilful composition of an air by Gluck, arranged in three staves, by which means the melody is kept distinct from the bass and the intermediate florid passages.

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## CHESS.

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

C R O Q (Durham).—The position of a chess problem should be such as could possibly occur in a game played in the ordinary manner.

W P (Staines).—You have not stated the conditions of your problem clearly.

A S (Vienna).—Your notation is perfectly intelligible. We shall be glad to hear from you regularly.

A G (Gozoano).—We are pleased to note that you did not abandon No. 1972. It puzzled many of our solvers besides yourself.

J T (Hohnhurst).—Thanks for your note. Your problem shall not be forgotten.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1966 received from T M Manickum (Secunderabad); of Nos. 1967, 1970, and 1971 from John R Handley (Halifax, N.S.); of No. 1970 from Va (U.S.); of No. 1972 from A Gaillard, D W (Guernsey), and W J Eggleston.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1973 received from D W (Guernsey), W Smith, Emile Frau, A Gaillard, C R O Q, C Warburton, and W J Eggleston.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1974 received from D W (Guernsey), C S Wood, C T Salisbury, J H Robinson, J Tucker, W A Clarke, E Goodwyn, Emile Frau, C R O Q, Sudbury (Suffolk), R Bygott, Alfred Schaup (Vienna), J E A (Diss), M and N, V H (Brussels), J Thursty, and W J Eggleston.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1975 received from H B D W (Guernsey), Norman Rumbelow, Harry Springthorpe, Shadforth, Ben Nevill, E Casella (Paris), D W Kell, Joseph Ainsworth, S Lowndes, W Hillier, A Harper, R L Southwell, S Bullen, T H Holdron, H Blacklock, L Falcon (Antwerp), L Sharswood, Ernest Sharswood, A W Scruton, Thomas Wyman, F Ferris, R Jessop, R Ingersoll, M O'Halloran, Jupiter Junior, M Tipping, G Seymour, W Dewse, R Gray, H K Awdry, R T Kemp, C W Milson, C Darragh, J G Anstee, Dr F St, J Thursty, W Biddle, D R Wood, S Farrant, H Reeve, Bosworth, Plevna, James Dobson, Smutch, R Tweidell, Otto Fulder (Ghent), N H Mullen, Sudbury (Suffolk), A L S, and G S Oldfield.

## SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1974.

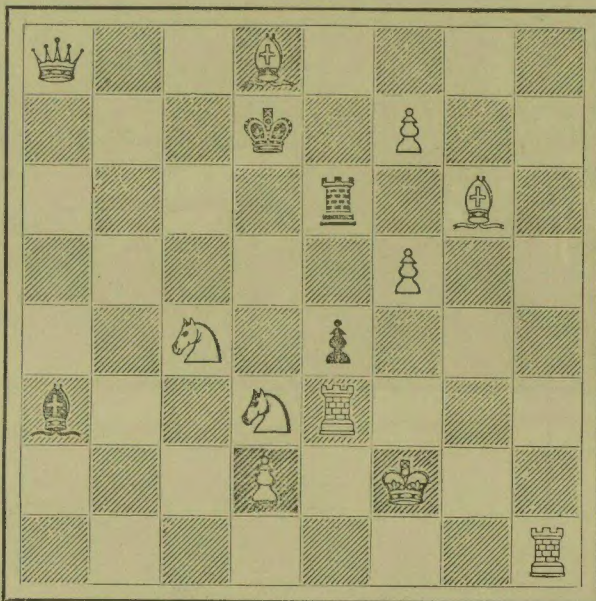
WHITE.  
1. R to R 3rd  
2. R to R sq  
3. Q takes Q. Mate.

BLACK.  
P to K 6th  
P takes R (a Q, ch)

## PROBLEM No. 1977.

By F. J. KELLNER (Vienna).

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in two moves.

## INTERNATIONAL TOURNAMENT.

A circular has been issued announcing that an international tournament will be held at Vienna, commencing on May 10 next. We have pleasure in directing attention to this tourney and in setting forth in *extenso* the rules and regulations which are to govern it, for several reasons. In the first place, the special occasion is designed to celebrate, the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Vienna Club, one of the most distinguished in Europe, cannot fail to interest the chess world at large; and in the next, because the rules are, for the first time, expressly directed against the pernicious practice of "private arrangements" between the competitors. The clause declaring that the games shall be the property of the Vienna Club calls for a few words of comment. It is not likely that the Vienna Club designs to hoard these games among its archives, and it is possible, therefore, that at least some of them will be distributed to the press at home and abroad during the progress of the tourney. In the latter case, we may hope, without appearing to dispute the right of the Vienna club to dispose of its own property, that the distribution will be impartial. Last year the official of an international tourney refused an application for some of the games, accompanied by an offer to pay the necessary expense of copying them, from one paper, while the cream of them was being published, week after week, in another published in the same city. The ground of refusal was, that the games were the property of the "Committee." There is good assurance that a repetition of this scandal is impossible in the names of the gentlemen who have been entrusted with the organisation and management of the proposed tourney at Vienna. These are Baron Ignaz Kolisch, August Kaula, Esq., and Dr. Franz Liharik. The prizes are six in number—viz.,

1st prize, 5000f. in gold.	4th prize, 500f. in gold.
2nd " 2000f. "	5th " 300f. "
3rd " 1000f. "	6th " 200f. "

The general rules are as follow:—

1st. The entrance-fee is fixed at 100f. in gold.  
2nd. Each competitor plays two games with each of the others, the first move alternating, and the winners of the largest number of games receive the prizes.

3rd. Drawn games score half a point to each of the two players.  
4th. If two or more players score an equal number of games, they shall play amongst themselves for the respective prizes, two games, each with each. Should two or more players score again the same number, the prizes will be divided between them.

5th. The pairing of the competitors and the first move in the first game shall be fixed by lot before the commencement of the tourney.

6th. From the commencement of the tourney until the termination of the same each competitor must play daily (Sundays and holidays excepted), one game with the adversary allotted to him.

7th. Play to commence at ten in the morning and to be continued until two in the afternoon, at which hour a competitor may demand an adjournment not exceeding two hours' duration. The game must be resumed at four p.m. at the latest, and be continued, if not finished, until midnight. At that hour either of the players will be entitled to demand an adjournment, and the committee will then determine the time of its recommencement.

8th. The time limit is an hour to each player for fifteen moves; the time gained in one hour going to the credit of the player in succeeding hours.

9th. The player exceeding the time limit loses the game, which shall then be scored by the adversary.

10th. The clock of the player who does not attend at the fixed hour shall be set in motion, and after a delay of an hour, should he still be absent, the game shall be scored against him. Should neither player appear within the hour the game will be counted as lost for both.

11th. The games shall be the property of the Vienna Chess Club. The winner of each game, or the first player in a drawn game, shall deliver a copy of same within twenty-four hours of its termination to the person appointed by the committee to receive it. Noncompliance with this rule involves the loss of half a game.

12th. In case of an adjournment, the player whose turn it is to move shall deliver his next move in a sealed envelope to the person appointed by the committee to receive it. Consultations as well as analyses over the board during adjournments are strictly prohibited under the penalty of exclusion from the tournament.

13th. Each competitor is bound to play all the games with his whole strength. All private arrangements which may influence the final result of the tournament are strictly prohibited, under the penalty of exclusion from the tournament.

14th. The chess rules contained in the last edition of Bilguer's Handbuch are to govern the play in this tournament, with the addition that on the repetition of the same series of moves, three times, the adversary is at liberty to claim the game as drawn.

15th. All matters of dispute which may arise, and all cases not predetermined by the foregoing rules, will be decided, without appeal, by the committee appointed above.

The *Boys' Illustrated News* has a chess column in the first number of the New-Year. The programme outline in the introduction includes sketches of the history and progress of chess, lessons in the art of problem construction and problem solving, and kindred subjects. It is intended, and promises to be, a boys' chess column in a boys' newspaper.

Mr. W. R. Bland, of Duffield, near Derby, proposes to publish, early this year, a chessplayers' annual and chess club directory. It will contain articles, essays, and humorous sketches by popular chess writers, and also the prize problems of the British Association tourney of last year.

## WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will (dated June 9, 1869), with two codicils (dated Dec. 19, 1879, and Feb. 3, 1881), of Henry Sykes Thornton, of Battersea-rise and Birch-lane, the senior partner in the bank of Messrs. Williams, Deacon, and Co., who died on Nov. 29 last, was proved on the 31st ult. by his brother-in-law, William Deatry, late of the Colonial Office, the personal estate being returned at £330,085 0s. 1d. The testator leaves his horses, carriages, household plate, books, pictures, and effects to his wife, Emily Thornton, with an immediate legacy of £25,000; and the residue of his property is left in trust to pay the income to his wife for life. At his wife's decease the whole of the property, with the two real estates at Battersea-rise, is to be divided in trust among his daughters and the children of his deceased son, the married daughters bringing into account the funds arising from or comprised in marriage settlements, and the son's children the real estates in Yorkshire and Derbyshire settled upon his marriage.

The will (dated Aug. 11, 1871), with two codicils (dated Nov. 27, 1877, and Oct. 21, 1881), of Mr. Mark Day, formerly of Dewsbury, and of Scarborough, Yorkshire, but late of Southport, Lancashire, who died on Nov. 12 last, was proved on the 17th ult. by George Day, the son, Robert Illingworth Critchley, and Albert Edwin Hick, the acting executors, the value of the personal estate amounting to nearly £70,000. The testator leaves to his wife, Mrs. Ann Day, £350 per annum for life, and the use of his household furniture, plate, and effects during life or widowhood; an annuity of £100 to his sister, Mrs. Sarah Thurmand, for life, and at her death to her husband, if he survive her, for his life; and the residue of his real and personal estate to his said son, his daughter Maria, and his grandson, Charles Arthur Rhodes (the son of his deceased daughter, Mary Jane), in equal shares.

The will (dated May 30, 1881) of Mr. William Henry Andrew Clark, late of No. 6, Leinster-gardens, Hyde Park, who died on Sept. 29 last at Dijon, in France, was proved on the 14th ult. by John William Watson and John Douglas Finney, the executors, the personal estate exceeding in value £66,000. The testator bequeaths to his wife, Mrs. Frances Amelia Clark, his furniture, pictures, plate, wines, household effects, horses and carriages; to his Excellency Francisco Ignacio Baron de Penedo, the Brazilian Minister to this country, £500 in remembrance of his confidence in the testator and of the testator's respect and regard for him; to his medical attendant, Francis Hirst, £500, in payment of his professional charges, and as an expression of his thanks and gratitude; to Mary Jane Barmton, many years in the service of his wife, to whom he owes thanks and obligation, £250; an annuity of £100 to his sister, Miss Dorothy Grey Clark; and £100 each to his three godchildren and to his two executors. The residue of his real and personal property is to be held upon trust for his wife for life; at her death a legacy of £3000 is to be paid to Mrs. Adeline Ellen Mary Lane; £2000 each to his godson Henry Stuart Salter, and his executor Mr. Watson; and the ultimate residue is to go as his wife shall appoint.

The will (dated March 14, 1874) of Mr. George Durham Thorpe, late of Riverhead, Sevenoaks, Kent, maltster, who died on Oct. 10 last, has been proved by Alfred Smith and Edwy Frank Thorpe, the nephew, the surviving executors, the personal estate amounting to over £59,000. The testator leaves his residence, with the malthouse, eight houses in Chipstead-road, Sevenoaks, and £3000, upon trust for his three daughters; three houses in Hartsland, Sevenoaks, to his son George Daniel; and legacies to his nephew, godson, executors, servants, and others. The residue of his property is to be divided between his four children.

The will (dated May 3, 1878) of Mr. James Campbell, late of No. 34, Lee Park, Blackheath, civil engineer, who died on Oct. 14 last, has been proved by George William Reed Wainwright and Max Henric Krook, the acting executors, the personal estate being over £48,000. The testator gives £350 to his executor, Mr. Wainwright; an annuity of £200 to Mrs. Mary Ellen Campbell, the widow of his late son, James Charles Campbell, so long as she shall remain unmarried; and the residue of his property on trust for his four children, Albert Johnstone Campbell, Mrs. Mary Rosalie Krook, Miss Caroline Campbell, and Miss Amelia Maud Campbell.

The will (dated Nov. 5, 1852) of Mr. John Guy, formerly of Hampton Wick, Middlesex, but late of Catton House, Norwich, solicitor, who died on Oct. 16 last, at Westow Hill, Norwich, has been proved by Mrs. Sarah Guy, the widow and sole executrix, to whom he gives, devises, and bequeaths all his real and personal property absolutely. The personal estate exceeds £43,000.

The will (dated June 25, 1878) of Mr. John Fitzpatrick, formerly of No. 9, Princes-square, Bayswater, but late of Cathay, Uxbridge-road, Ealing, who died on Nov. 11 last, was proved on the 8th ult. by Mrs. Annie Fitzpatrick, the widow and sole executrix, the personal estate exceeding £40,000. The testator leaves £250 upon trust for his niece, Margaret Lewis; £2500 upon trust for his nephew, James Hughes Lewis; and the residue of his real and personal estate in England or elsewhere to his wife.

The will (dated July 15, 1873), with a codicil (dated Oct. 30, 1874), of Mr. Edward Johnstone, of the Inner Temple, barrister-at-law, and of Dunsley Manor and Fulford Hall, who died at Worcester on Sept. 20 last, was proved on the 13th ult. by the Rev. Richard Johnstone, the nephew, and Miss Elizabeth Johnstone and Miss Catherine Laura Johnstone, the nieces, the acting executors, the value of the personal estate being above £8000. With the exception of a legacy to his laundress, all testator's personal estate is distributed among his nephews and nieces. The testator settles all his freehold estates upon his nephew Lieutenant-Colonel James Johnstone, C.S.I., and he provides that if any person who under the entail becomes tenant for life of the said estates should enter into any banking, mining, trading, or commercial pursuits, or become a director of any joint-stock company, other than the Bank of England, the Bank of Ireland, or railway or canal companies, or acquire, other than by gift or bequest, any interest or share in any joint-stock company, except as aforesaid, he is to forfeit his interest in the said estates; and a similar penalty attaches if he does not get rid within twelve months of any such shares so given or bequeathed to him; or if in possession of any such shares, a director of any such company, or engaged in any such pursuits at the time when he becomes entitled to the said estates, does not within twelve months get rid of said shares, give up such pursuits, or resign such directorship. The deceased was one of the claimants to the dormant Marquisate of Annandale.

The will (dated May 24, 1880) of Miss Basset, late of Watermouth, Devon, who died on Nov. 21, 1881, was proved on Dec. 17, 1881, by her only sister, Mrs. Basset, sole executrix, to whom she gives all her property whatsoever, for her own sole absolute use and benefit.

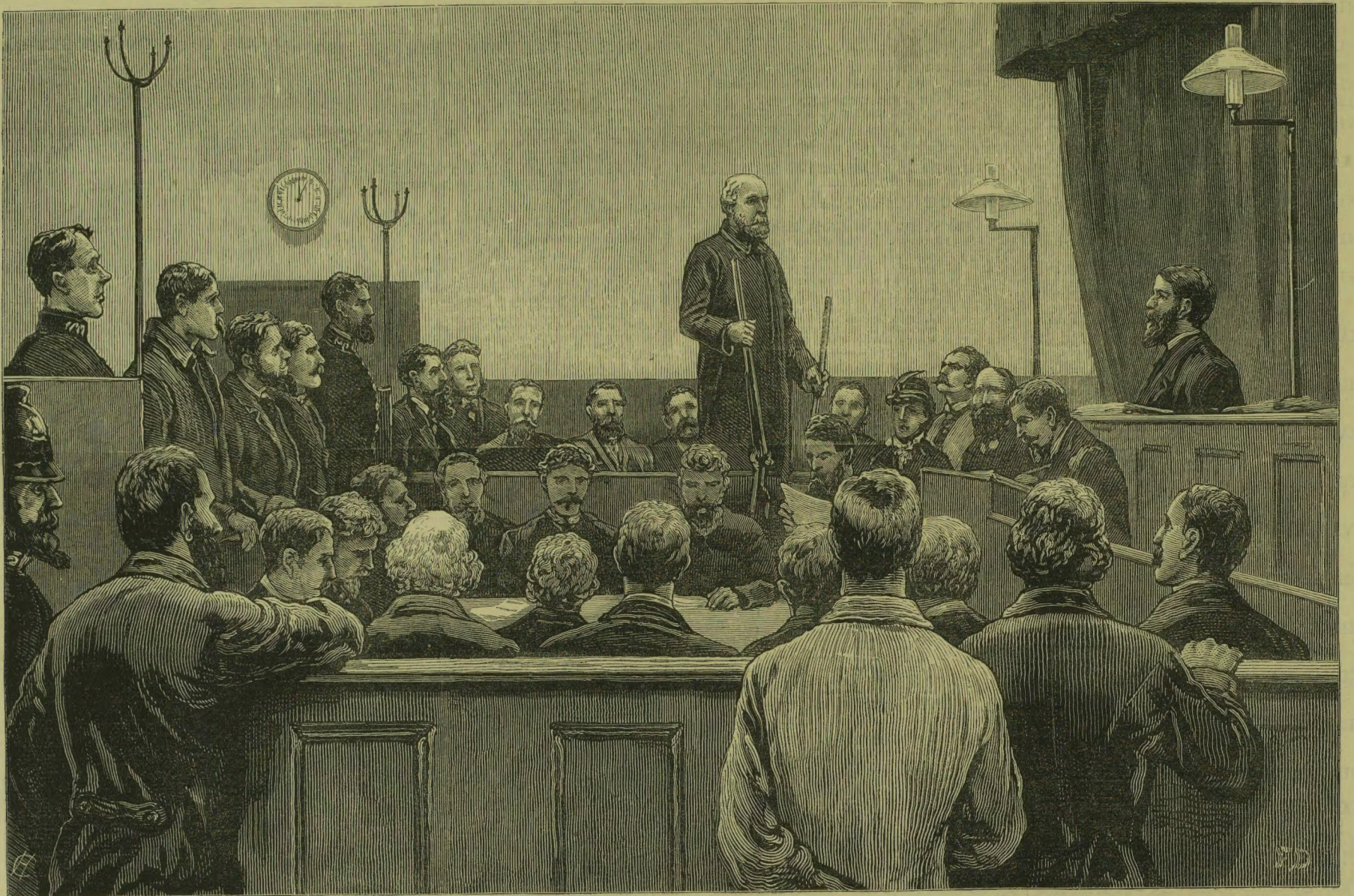
Mr. Frank Wise, distiller, Cork, who died last week, is said to have left money and property behind him valued at £3,000,000 sterling. He was unmarried.



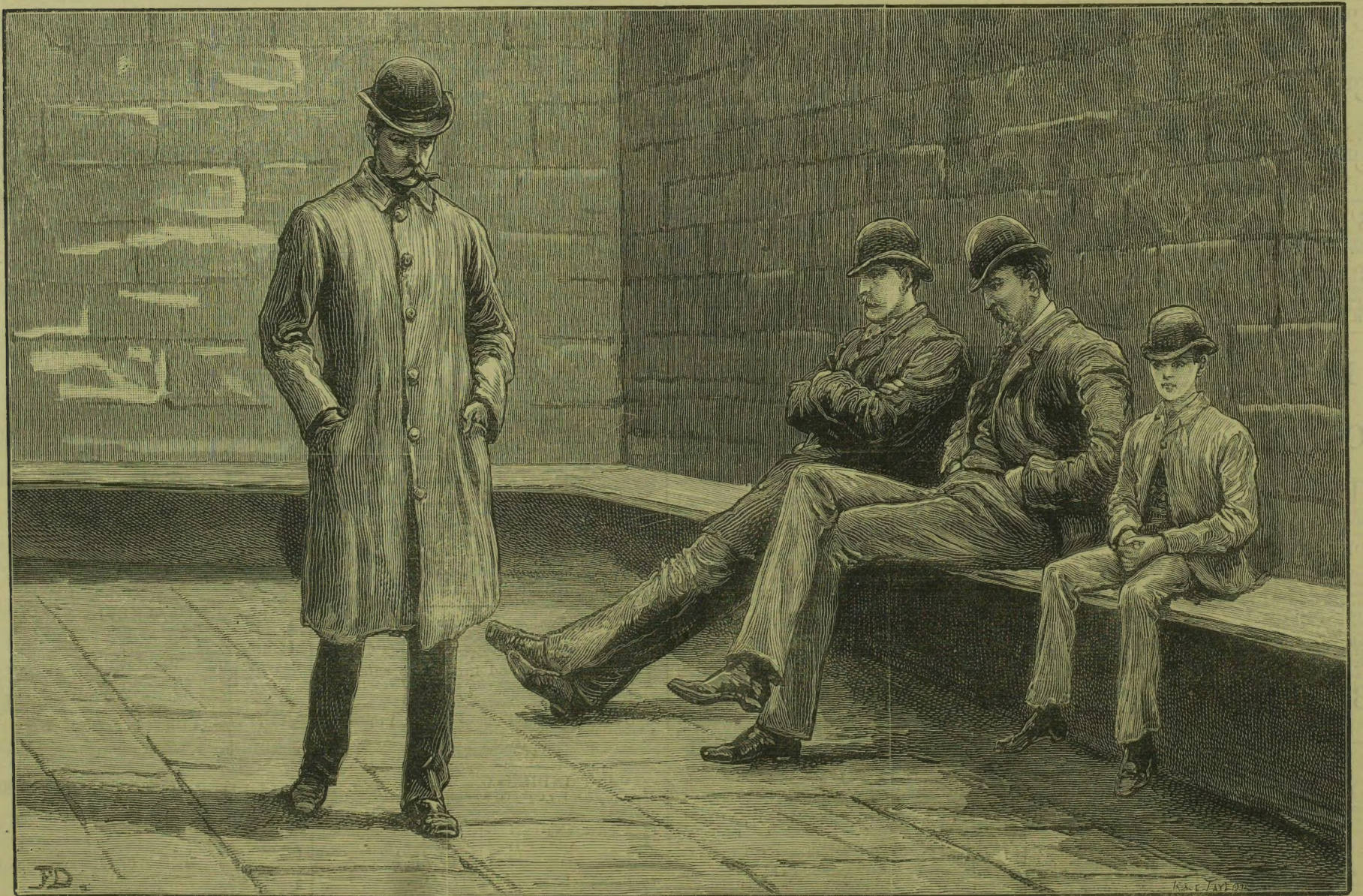




THE STATE OF IRELAND.—FROM SKETCHES BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, MR. A. O'KELLY.



SEIZURE OF ARMS AND AMMUNITION IN DUBLIN: THE PRISONERS BEFORE THE MAGISTRATE.



THE PRISONERS IN THE POLICE CELL.